Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum

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Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

IT was a cold day for Guiteau on Wednesday.

WHOSO sheddeth the blood of man, by man shall his blood be shed.

SOME one has discovered that the waves of a woman's handkerchief have wrecked many a man.

THE Batimore people are almost unanimousiy of the opinion that Oscar Wilde is pretty badly cranked.

HENRY WARD BEECHER rejects the idea of eternal punishment. The closer he gets to it the more he doesn't like it.

THE verdict in the Guiteau case will do more to maintain public respect for the jury system than anything which has happened for many years. A failure to agree would have dealt it an ugly blow.

THE staid old New York *Observer* doesn't believe that the newspapers are growing worse all the while. It says that "the tone of the daily press in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities is higher and better than it was thirty years ago."

YALE COLLEGE is making a good record in other branches of education as well as in rowing and foot-ball. No less than 94 of the 164 members of the junior class this year receive appointment, which is far above the average.

THE increase of Chicago, if we can believe the glowing reports sent out from time to time, is phenomenal. The city now claims a population of 630,000, an increase of 125,000 since the census of 1880 was taken. Can this statement be true?

NASHVILLE, while this part of the country is suffering from dry weather and an intensely cold polar wave, is troubled with too much water, and has been almost washed from her foundations. The flood has caused very heavy damages.

BEECHER has now got half way over to Ingersoll's platform. They both agree that the doctrine of eternal punishment is obsolete and that the world has been deluded on the subject of an endless hell ever since the beginning of man's existence.

WISCONSIN, like Connecticut, sends tramps to jail, and the consequence is that they give the Western State, as well as the Eastern one, a wide berth. Last year, outside of Milwaukee, only 842 persons were given free lodging at the public expense in the whole Commonwealth.

Two firms alone in Wellsboro shipped to New York the past year one hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds of butter. Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and Orange county, New York, must look out, or Tioga and Bradford counties will take the lead in butter and cheese making.

JEFF DAVIS is such a terrible Bourbon that there seemed nothing incredible in the despatch which represented him as telling some ex-Confederate soldiers at New Orleans, the other day, that "the cause was not lost, but only sleeping," and expressing the wish that God might spare them to do their duty in the future, as they had done in the past, "should ever necessity again arise." The full report of his speech, however, shows that injustice has been done him. Although he did say that "the existence of the best Government the world ever saw, the American Union, is still indissolubly bound up in the principles for which you fought," he went on: "Be still ever ready to fight for the Union, *as I would be willing to unsheath my sword for it.*" The world does move, and even Jeff Davis moves along with it.

A Word for Beaver.

The following strong and sensible remarks regarding the candidacy of Gen. James A. Beaver for governor of Pennsylvania are from the Indiana *Progress*:

"In the Republican organization of the State of Pennsylvania the choice of a candidate for Governor is, just now, the main and absorbing topic of discussion. For this distinguished position there are a host of aspirants, scattered promiscuously over the State, and the local champions of each individual candidate are industriously sounding the claims and merits of "their man." But while all this political badinage is being indulged in, to attract popular attention, there is a quiet sentiment massing in the Republican party, that aspires to the high and noble duty of seeking true merit to lead to victory the principles and policy that now rule, and have attained supremacy in Pennsylvania for years past. It may be termed a solidifying sentiment against any more personal encroachment or innovation under the guise of 'Reform,' or any other suspicious or spurious designs. It is the crystalization of sentiment destined to meet factional innovation, and convince it, by logical demonstration, that the cardinal principles of the Repulican party are a bulwark of safety, and that personal pique or selfish designs are not representative ideas. The lessons of the past, politically, serve well for the present, and the Republican leaders in the State of Pennsylvania, are too thoroughly imbued with sterling wisdom, to suffer any defeat through lack of energy or ability to avert it. There is no doubt of the fact that the free and untrammeled expression of the Republican party is now, and will be, a unit in support of its principles and policy as against any factional or revolutionary idea, hence it is important that free expression of political sentiment should be secured and maintained at every hazard. In this the primary is as sacred to the voter as the ballot box at the general election, and the rights and political convictions of the voters should be carefully guarded and maintained. This attained, pure popular expression is secured in its fullest and best sense, and the aims and objects of the organization are founded upon a permanent and lasting basis.

"As a representative Republican and exemplary man, coupled with being a brave and meritorious soldier, General James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, is prominent in the State of Pennsylvania, as a Gubernatorial candidate. He has not aspired to the position, or sought for fulsome flattery at the hands of political claquers, but by very merit he has won the esteem and warm and lasting friendship of Republicans and Democrats alike, and to-day he stands, in popular estimation, first in the State for the Republican candidacy for Governor. He is not a new candidate, nor has he been ambitious, in this line, in the past. Four years ago his name was presented to the Republican State Convention when Governor Hoyt was nominated. He then and there developed a strength and popular esteem that few men ever attain under like circumstances, and since that time he has gradually grown in favor, by social intercourse with the people of the State in the discharge of his military duties and his professional avocations, until now his popularity is equal throughout the State, making him the general choice for the highest office in the gift of the people.

"An eastern journal, speaking from a personal knowledge of the manly sentiments of General Beaver, asserts that he will not be the representative of any faction or clique, but will be a candidate only as the free choice upon a full expression of the whole party. He is emphatic for popular rule and free representation. Hence this places him where he ought to stand, not as being thrust upon the people, but as awaiting and accepting their judgment.

"In sterling personal and political merit General Beaver is exceptionally strong, virtues that go far to inaugurate success at the ballot box. We, therefore, unhesitatingly declare our preference for General James A. Beaver, as the next Republican candidate for Governor, and express the hope that the Republican State Convention, May 10, will see the way clear to make his nomination promptly and unanimously. With General Beaver as the Republican standard bearer in the next campaign at the hustings there is a solid guarantee of Republican unity and triumph."

War on Mormonism.

Mormonism may now prepare itself for a contest such as that to which slavery was subjected, with the difference that the Mormons neither have the numerical force, the political prestige, nor the social standing to make a struggle of any duration or power for their existence such as the slave masters made, before they were entirely crushed. There is a barbarism in Mormon practices, an impiousness and a degradation about polygamy which is revolting to human nature, and to the institutions of all Christian and many Pagan countries. Slavery was bad enough in all conscience—repugnant to true chivalry, disgusting in all its teachings, and a blemish in all its aspects. But it came to the country as an institution upheld by Christian nations, and was regarded two hundred years ago as one of the means of elevating the heathen. Polygamy never had, and never can have, even such a presumed effect. It is the meanest of all the relics of barbarism, and has now been brought more strongly in the view of the American people than it has ever been placed. The cry, then, for the abolition of this vile practice in the United States will be the most popular abolition movement ever begun in this country. The abolitionist who opposed slavery, for a long period incurred a stigma and received an odium which were hard to bear. It required brave men and women half a century ago to work for the abolition of slavery. Everybody can be an abolitionist as to opposition to polygamy, and run no risks of rotten eggs, tar and feathers, or mud baths in horse ponds. The Mormons may, therefore, prepare for a crusade—a firm, unyielding movement for the abolition of polygamy, such as will overwhelm it in the ruin and disgrace which its pollution and insult to all that is dear and pure in civilization demand.

Butler's Candidacy.

MOCHLAN, Chester Co., Jan. 23.

MAJOR JAMES E. MCFARLAN, Chairman County Com.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 21st received. After carefully considering the subject about which you inquire I have finally concluded to become a candidate for Governor before the coming State Convention. I only arrived at this conclusion after being assured by friends from different parts of the State, in whose judgment I have implicit confidence, that there is a public sentiment in my favor that would justify this action. In answer to your second question I have no suggestions to make. Any action that may be taken by the Republicans of Chester county, either in deciding the time of holding the convention or in the selection of delegates, will be entirely satisfactory to me.

Yours truly, SAMUEL BUTLER.

Above we publish the letter of Hon. Samuel Butler by which it will appear that he has entered the field as a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination. As Republicans usually do, he has administered the affairs of his office honestly and faithfully and deserves well at the hands of his fellow citizens. He is a reputable gentleman and we are glad to note the fact of his candidacy, because of the assurance thus given of a canvass for the nomination which will be characterized by fairness, urbanity and good feeling. We are assured, whatever the result may be, either of the gentlemen prominently named will submit gracefully to the expressed will of the Republican party and cheerfully and heartily support his successful competitor at the ensuing election.

Delusions Concerning Vaccination.

We are lead to make the following remarks on vaccination by the comments on the subject in which we hear our friends indulging:

"Statistics presented on one side or the other of the argument give certain hundreds or thousands as "vaccinated." This means that these people, after undergoing the customary scratching, have suffered from sore arms or legs. In many cases it does not mean that the progress of the vaccination had or had not successfully "taken." A sore arm with inflammation and the appearance of a scar does not necessarily mean that the vaccination has been successful. But it is so considered by the majority of people who in consequence go to swell the number of the vaccinated. And in case they fall victims to smallpox, this is used as an argument against vaccination, which has never really taken place. Carelessness on the part of physicians and poor virus are the most common causes of failure. That the former is more general than is supposed is shown by the testimony of a prominent Western physician. He has found in examining hundreds of patients who have applied for revaccination that in many cases only one small incision had been made originally, and that, judging from the appearance of the cicatrix, the first vaccination had not been successful. He has arrived at the conclusion that many who consider themselves protected have not been inoculated with vaccine virus, and he earnestly recommends his professional brethren to exercise greater care in performing vaccinations, especially to make several slight incisions instead of trusting to one or two, and to make sure that the virus is removed from the quill into the abraded cuticle. If persons vaccinated with such care, and successfully, are found succumbing to small-pox, the opponents of vaccination may fairly score a point. But statistics are proverbially delusive, and unless it can be demonstrated that any cited number of vaccinated people who yielded to small-pox were vaccinated effectually and successfully, the figures amount to little as an argument.

Every hospital surgeon knows how little credence can be given to the mere word of a patient. The statement of a competent physician who performed the vaccination and watched results until convinced of its success is alone conclusive testimony. With the history of most hospital cases, gleaned from the patients themselves, it is evident how unfair the method is of attacking vaccination by means of statistics. And a like doubtfulness must attach even to the figures obtained by the Austrian medical officer among 60,000 railway employes. The supposition that a sore arm means vaccination has done infinite harm to the progress of Jenner's beneficient discovery.

An equally harmfull delusion is the fear that vaccination will introduce scrofulous or other disease into the system. The rise of this belief was probably due to physicians themselves through the earlier use of virus from human beings. But with the present general employment of virus from the cow, all dread of an infection with disease may be vanished. Few responsible physicians will use any but virus from some well-known and trustworthy "heifer farm," and if, after inoculation with this, the physician pronounces that the vaccination has "taken," the patient may take up the daily cares of life as free from any apprehensions of small-pox as he presumably is from fear of being struck by lightning.

THE South Carolina Legislature has a dozen colored members, two black Republicans in the Senate, six black Democrats and four black Republicans in the House.

PRINCESS LOUISE will, according to the Governor-General's statement, sail for Canada early in the spring.

The Persecuted Race.

Travelers who are shown through the older European cities find nothing in the past so difficult to reconcile with the idea of human tolerance and social equality as the harsh and cruel discrimination of the Christian race in its dealing with the Israelites. In all these old cities linger the fading marks and crumbling monuments of human meanness and narrow-brained prejudice. From the 'Jews' Quarter' of Frankfort, illustrated by the genius of a Rothschild, or from the Ghetto of Naples to the iron-bound ostracism of England, a brave, brilliant, preeminently intellectual race was for a thousand years the victim of every species of intolerant barbarism. The traveler hitherto wondering how this could be among men gentle as he holds his ancestors to have been can realize pretty vividly what mediæval toleration would have been, when the present crusade against the Russian, German and Austrian Hebrews is borne in mind. That England should remonstrate with Russia against the barbarous indignities put upon an industrious, inoffensive, long-enduring race, is rather creditable to the humanity of the English people than an evidence of the sagacity of the rulers; nothing is more certain than renewed persecution against the unhappy victims so soon as England attempts interference—for if there be a people that the Russians detest more heartily than the Israelites and Germans, they are the English, and whatever can be done to intensify Russian disdain of England and her busy philanthropists the Russian Government will take good care shall be done, while all the while professing the most earnest desire to oblige a sister nation. The problem before the Israelites can only be solved by accepting the invitation of the King of Spain to settle in that country en masse, or emigrate to America, where, if all men and races are not equal, it is because they will not themselves have it so.

Chester County's Candidate.

The *American Republican* speaks as follows of Chester county's candidate for governor, Hon. Samuel Butler: "We have already sounded the praises of Honest Samuel Butler and spoken of his particular fitness and availability as a candidate for the gubernatorial office. This was before we knew whether he would allow his name to be used in that connection; and now that he announces in answer to a letter of Chairman McFarlan that he will be a candidate, if it is the wish of the people, we have only to repeat what we have previously said.

In an official capacity he has been tried and not found wanting. He is a man direct from the [illegible] modest, unassuming, practical yeoman, born of hard[illegible] and schooled in a sturdy school at the plow handles.

"He has the faculty of combining all elements and [illegible]ing all differences, were he made the candidate of the party. In popularity he is second to no man in the state. His overwhelming majority for State Treasurer could be increased for Governor for the reason that his [illegible]ation is unsullied, and neither his character nor integrity can be impeached.

"Having allowed his name to be used at the earnest desire of his friends, Chester county should be proud to offer him as its choice, and urge upon the Republicans of the state his claims for the nomination. Let them set their shoulders to the wheel, and roll it on until it lands honest Samuel Butler in the Gubernatorial Chair at Harrisburg."

We have nothing to say against Mr. Butler; but it is possible that Gen. Beaver, Center's candidate, may get on the track and prevent that "wheel" from rolling a great ways outside of Chester county.

The Princess Louise is expected to sail for Canada in the spring.

Editorial Tips.

Guiteau says all the American people who are in favor of justice are with him. That may be so, but he should add that the number in favor of any other kind of justice than will hang him would make a mighty small procession.

Editor Deininger of the Milheim *Journal*, so it is reported, would like to warm a chair in the State Legislature. It beats the Dutch what strange ideas get into some people's heads. But then this same fitful dream has wrecked bigger men than Deininger.

A Massachusetts scientist makes the astounding announcement that we shall all be blown into flinters next summer by a terrible explosion in the bowels of the earth. If that's the case guess we'll be looking for a job on some other shore.

We see by a Brooklyn paper that a man named Abram Lyer, weighing 330 pounds and standing 6 feet 4 inches in his stockings, recently died in that city. He must have been the biggest Lyer in the country—In fact he had been a Lyer from the time he was born. This item should cause John Wagner no uneasiness as deceased was not a liar in the sense that John figures.

Out in Michigan the other day a hog constable accidentally made the remark that he "was no Stalwart," and was immediately requested to hand in his resignation. If the people will wait a few days the Philadelphia *Times* will attempt to prove that Don Cameron is responsible for this thing. In the eyes of the *Times* Don is running things in this country just now.

It has finally been discovered that Oscar Wilde snores like a rhinoceros and shovels his victuals into his mouth with a knife. Now if it can be proven that he bites his finger nails and ties up his suspenders with a shoe string the prosecution will have a pretty strong case against him.

A Lancaster man stole a loaf of bread out of a baker's cart. He was arrested fined $5.00 and sent up for thirty days. He worked at a coal yard in the city at a $1.25 per day, so that the loaf of bread cost him, including the fine, just $42.50. Bellefonte bakers don't get such prices for their bread as that. We might preach an instructive sermon right here but haven't got time.

Guiteau is out with another address to the "American People" asking for funds to aid him in procuring another trial. Whereupon George Whippo rises up in his wrath and wants to know "where in thunder that $50,000 is he sent him." Probably Guiteau would like to know too.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN gave a reception at his Gramercy Park residence in New York Thursday evening, and among the four hundred guests were General Hancock and many other prominent men.

CHRISTINE NILSSON'S husband, who has long been speculating in Paris, has gone crazy, owing to the financial excitement, according to the Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph*.

HIS MAJESTY the King of Siam has recently tendered to General Halderman, the American Consul-General in that Kingdom, the decoration of the Order of the White Elephant.

William White, a well-known citizen of Albany, died on Thursday in that city from injuries received a few days ago from a runaway team. He was 83 years of age. At one time he was one of the proprietors of the Albany *Journal* and the Albany *Register*.

Nathan Peck, president of the Mechanics' national bank of New Haven, Connecticut, died on Thursday of injuries received by being run over by a team several days ago. He was 80 years of age.

John Watson Evans, a prominent citizen of Delaware, and an ex-member of the legislature of that state, died on Thursday in Newark, Del.

General Robert B. Mitchell, ex-governor of New Mexico, died on Thursday, at his residence in Washington, after a short illness.

Poetry.

ONLY A FRIEND.

There's a high hat hung on the rack out there,
And the folks pass in and they smile and stare,
And they won't believe but that I pretend
He's only a friend.

He's the nicest fellow in all the land—
But we gave each other to understand
That we'd have no nonsense or this should end,
He's only a friend.

So he comes and goes—and he's told me all
He expects to do when he leaves next fall.
Oh, what quires we'll fill and what news we'll send,
He's only a friend.

Now I don't believe in those love-sick tales,
Where the hero raves and the lady wiles;
They could just as well to plain sense descend!
He's only a friend!

But what shall I do when he's really gone?
There are lots of things that I've always done.
Will some other girl get his glove to mend?
He's only a friend!

He will miss me—Oh, that I could go too!
But I don't suppose such a thing would do.
May good angel guardians his way attend—
He's only a friend!

Can I nerve myself for the last good-bye?
No—I think I shall sit and cry!
Am I very sure that I don't pretend
He's only a friend?

—*Margaret B. Harvey.*

ONE MORE—ONE LESS.

Ten little cigarettes in a wrapper fine,
The small boy samples them, then there are nine.

Nine little cigarettes quickly one by one
Get their work in on the youth, then there are none.

Four bearded doctors sitting round the bed,
Each with a different shake of his learned head.

Three big diseases waiting to destroy,
All bearing Latin names as long as the boy.

Two undertakers, gratitude in eye,
Bow low to the doctors as they pass 'em by.

One little funeral to the graveyard tore,
One little smoker less—one angel more.

Our Story Teller.

A True Romance.

'Never condemn a person on circumstantial evidence, it is unreliable, even when the circumstances seem to fit into each other like a pair of cog-wheels,' said John T. Morris, who is an experienced detective of Springfield, Ohio.

'Give us a story, Uncle John.'

'Not long ago there resided in Franklin county a wealthy old maid, Miss Sabina Smith. By inheritance she was the possessor of a large farm, on which was an old-fashioned, though comfortable dwelling-house. She was reputed to have a good square bank account.

'How old is she?

'Well, on the shady side of seventy, but she had a weekness like all maids, not for kittens, poodles or canaries, but for children. She had raised several orphan girls, who are now well settled in life. In 1865, she adopted a six year old, black-eyed girl, bright as a button, named Molly McCann, whose father had fallen in battle fighting for his flag and country, while her Mother, crazed with grief, pined and faded away. Molly soon learned to love her new mother, and from a prattling maid in short clothes and pinafores she soon bloomed forth into a gushing school girl, and at eighteen was the belle of every rustic gathering—the pretty Miss Mollie McCann, over whom the boys raved and the girls envied. To all her admirers she turned a deaf ear, and with a pretty toss of the head, and merry twinkle of her roguish eye, bade them be off and not bother her.

'Miss Smith was sensible; knew that Molly would probably marry, and have a home of her own some day, so she neither discouraged her fondness for society nor harped upon the miseries of wedded life in the maiden's ear, but when she came back from the State Fair at Columbus in 1879, and told her adopted mother about the young gentleman she had met, his attentions and good qualities, Miss Smith was not pleased, nor did she hesitate to frown her displeasure and advise her ward to turn a willing ear to the many suitors of the neighborhood instead of seeking in far off fields that which was nearer home.

'But Mollie was like many another, struck on a traveling man, and she carried on a secret correspondence with him for a long time through a lady friend, until at last they were engaged. Miss Smith and Mollie were the sole occupants of the house. The bedrooms were four in number, two of which were used as spare rooms, one occupied by Miss Smith and containing two beds, Mollie occupying one, Miss Smith the other. The fourth bedroom was called Mollie's but was only used by her when a lady friend was visiting her. In one of these spare bedrooms was an oldfashioned bureau and book-case combined, the top drawer of which could be converted into a desk. The back part of this drawer was fitted up with small drawers. One of these small drawers had, from time immemorial, been used as a money drawer. In the summer of 1879 the sum of $354 was missed from the drawer; in the summer of 1880, $200 disappeared mysteriously, together with a quantity of old gold coins, which had been in the family for over a century. On the 20 day of last May, Miss Smith loaned to a neighbor $500, giving him her check and he signing it in her favor. Sickness prevented his presenting the check at the bank at Columbus, and learning that Miss Smith was going to that city on the 30th, he requested her to get it cashed. She did so, and returned with Mollie about dark on that day, having the money all in $100 bills.

The house was all securely locked down stairs and Miss Smith deposited the $500 in the secretary drawer, closed the drawer, locking it and placing the key in the bureau drawer beneath. She then locked the room containing the bureau, and placed the key under some quilts that lay in a wardrobe in her bed room before retiring.

She locked her bedroom door, and she and Mollie retired for the night in separate beds in the same room. The next morning, April 1st, the neighbor who had borrowed the money, having a long journey to perform, during which he expected to make a payment on some land purchased, called as early as 5 o'clock, before Miss Smith and Mollie had arisen.

Awakening, Miss Smith took her key from the wardrobe, unlocked the bedroom, then taking the bureau drawer key from the under drawer of the secretary, opened this to find the money gone. She went down stairs; every thing was locked and bolted as she had left it the night before.

'Who took that money?'

That was the question that confronted me. There were no signs of burglarly; no locks forced, window and doors all right. No one else in the house but Miss Smith and Mollie. Of course, I at once examined the girl. She talked freely, said she had always a presentiment that the money would be stolen—in fact had a presentiment that night, but feared to tell the old lady for fear of alarming her. I soon learned that Mollie had a key which fitted the bedroom containing the bureau, hence my suspicions were strengthened that Mollie had arisen in the night, either unlocked the door with her own key, or taken the one in the wardrobe, and, securing the money hid it either in or out of the house without awakening the old lady. I finally told Mollie that I should have to search her and make a thorough examination of the house.

"Well," she naively remarked, "if you do find any money about the house it won't prove that I stole it, will it?"

It will be prima facie evidence, I replied.

I locked her up in her bedroom and began a thorough search; band boxes pried into, bureau drawers pulled out, cupboards ransacked, and finally went through her own room.

Under the carpet under the bed I found in a compact wad twelve $100 bills. Now the total amount known to be missing was only $1045. Where had the $155 come from? Where had the gold coins gone to? Was the bureau drawer paying interest on its deposit?

'Now I've got you, Mollie,' I said as I confronted her.

Mollie fainted.

A bottle of camphor and a little cold water brought her speedily to, yet she sturdily proclaimed her innocence.

'I didn't take Miss Smith's money no I did not,' she convulsively exclaimed between her sobs.

Miss Smith would not allow me to take her to jail, where I reasoned confinment would soon compel her to confess.

My work, however, was but partially done for the gold coins had not turned up.

I determined that those coins must be in the house and resolved upon a thorough search from cellar to garret. The cellar disclosed nothing and at last I stumbled upon a small stairway leading to the garret, the door to which was a common trap door, securely fastened by a padlock to which was attached three links of a chain.

"Give me the key," I said to Miss Smith "to that trap door up in the attic.

'Oh no use of looking there, the keys have been lost for five years, and no one has been up there since. There were cobwebs on the door, but I noticed that over the crack of the door's edge they appeared to have been broken away, caused by the door having been recently opened. With an axe I speedily got the door open and saw a large foot print in the dust.

By the aid of a lamp I followed these of the tracks over the boards which lay across the shaky rafters to the farthest part of the garret, where over an old cross-beam hung a pair of old fashioned saddle-bags. The dust on the bags had been recently disturbed. In one of the pockets I found the five $100 bills which disappeared on the night of the 30th of May, the $355 that was missed in the summer of 1879, the $200 that was lost in 1880, and better than all, the rare old gold coins upon which Miss Smith set such store as an heirloom. I had found the money, but I found $1,200 more much. The mystery deepened, I resolved upon one thing, and that was that Mollie must know something about the money that was hid under the carpet beneath her bed. I talked kindly to her, told her that money had been found; and urged her to tell me how the $1,200 came under the carpet of her bed,

'You will not believe me if I tell you, but if Miss Smith will go out I will explain, I put that money there; it was my lover's. He had saved it out of his wages and given it to me to keep. I destroyed his letters, for fear my aunt would find it out. There's the story.'

'But how did the old lady's money get into the garret?'

'She carried it there herself. She was a somnambulist and walked in her sleep.'

'How did you prove it, Mr. Norris? Did the old lady let you occupy her bedroom and catch her?

'Oh, no I got the lady to take off her shoes and stockings and place her No. 6 foot down on a sheet of white paper With a pair of scissors I carefully cut the exact shape of the old lady's foot, which fitted exactly in the tracks in the dust on the garret boards. Besides that Mollie's foot was much smaller, she only wearing a number 2½ shoe, and would not fit the track. I also on careful examination found traces of cobwebs in the frill of the old lady's night-cap, while Mollie wore no nightcap. So you see I proved it by both ends—the old lady's head and by her feet. I explained all to the satisfaction of the old lady; she paid me my money and I predict a wedding soon at the Smith mansion, with Mollie McCann as the bride.'

The Age of the Earth.

At the last meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences Professor Angelo Hilprin called attention to a lecture recently delivered by Professor Ball, Astronomer Royal of Ireland, at Birmingham on the relation existing between past and present geological forces, and the rate of terrestrial denudation as an index of geological time. Particular stress was laid by Professor Ball on the discrepancy existing between the estimates of geologists and physicists respectively regarding the age of the earth's crust, or in other words the remoteness of the period when the first solidification from a liquid or viscous mass took place. While Sir William Thompson and other physicists, from considerations deduced from the rate of secular cooling of the planet, reduce the probable antiquity of the crust to about 100,000,000 years (or to an utmost possible limit of 400,000,000 years), geologists have very generally demanded, from the very slow rate at which denudation and sedimentation are taking place, fully as great, if not a much greater, period for the formation of the fossiliferous deposits alone. Professor Ball drew attention to the fact that the impressibly long period demanded by the geologists was due to an erroneous conception of the intensity of past physical forces as effecting denudation, which was measured by the intensity of similar forces acting at the present day, but which, at least in certain cases, was immensely greater in the ancient period of the earth's geological history. The lecturer dwelt with special emphasis upon the action of ancient tides, whose importance as a geological factor in the periods when the moon was in much greater proximity to the earth than she is at the present day had been entirely overlooked by geologists. Thus when the moon was distant from the earth by only 40,000 miles, instead of the 240,000 miles of the present day, the height of the tidal water must have been 216 times as great as we now see it, and that consequently if we now estimate the rise of oceanic water in a low tide as about three feet, it must formerly have been 648 feet. By the estimation of such a new force whose cognizance had been until now overlooked, it was thought a reconciliation could be effected between the views of geologists and physicists. Prof. Heilprin, in commenting upon the statement of Prof. Ball, reminded the members of the Academy that the naturalist Wallace had already demonstrated the fallacies existing in the geological calculations connected with the rate of sedimentation, which were based on the supposition that the materials resulting from the destruction of continents were distributed over the entire floor of the ocean, whereas the observations made during the "Challeger" circumnavigating expedition showed that this was very far from being actually the case, the continental sediment being deposited in a titeral area, having a width of 200 or 300 miles. According to the computations of Wallace, the antiquity of the fossiliferous deposit could be reduced from these new observations to about 30,000,000 years. If the tidal action was, however, so much greater in former periods than at the present day, it appeared to Mr. Heilprin that new calculations would again have to be made, since there could be no doubt that with the increased action of oceanic currents the continental sediment would be removed to much greater distances along the oceanic bed than has been allowed in the calculations of Wallace, and that consequently the sedimentation would be slower.

The dinner tendered to Judge Howard J. Reeder by the Bar of Northampton county on Friday evening last was a grand success.

Yesterday the thermometer at Winnepeg, Manitoba, ranged from thirty-five to forty degrees below zero. No ice famine there.

The Scranton *Republican* thinks the out-put of anthracite coal during 1882 will run close to 30,000,000 tons.

'Stonewall' Jackson's only daughter, Julia, will marry a Mr. Baker, the son of a Baltimore millionaire.

Where Was the Train?

There were a dozen of us waiting at the station near Strasburg, Vt., for the noon train. Every one had eat his dinner short to catch the train, but the hour arrived, five, ten, twenty minutes passed, and then everybody wondered what had happened. The ticket agent was also the telegraph operator. He was a young fellow of about 20, ill-gained and superstitious, but impatience overcame the fear of him, and a woman stepped to the window and asked:

"Is the train late?"

"Um!" he growled in reply.

"How late is it?"

"Um!"

That finished her and she resumed her seat. Five minutes more slipped away and a very solemn-looking man, carrying a very solemn-looking carpet bag, advanced from his corner and began:

"Train is late, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"How late is it?"

"Um."

"What's the cause of it?"

No answer.

He hung around for a minute longer and then solemnly marched back to his seat, to give some one else a chance to get bluffed. After the fifth had been turned away, a short, solid, grizzly-headed man who had been whittling a shingle on the platform and softly humming, "We won't go home till morning," entered the waiting room, looked up at the clock, and then sauntered up to the ticket office and queried,

"Whar's that train?"

The young man was busy looking over some freight bills, and he did not raise his head.

"Whar's—that—train?" repeated the whittler in a louder voice.

The agent looked up for a second, but let his eyes fall without answer.

"Whar's—that—train?" shouted the passenger as he brought his fist down on the shelf.

No answer. After waiting ten seconds he walked out doors, turned to the right and suddenly entered the ticket office through the freight house. Walking straight up to the agent he reached over the table and seized him, pulled him across like a streak of lightning, and as he gave him a shake and jammed him into a corner he called out:

"Whar in the thunder and blazes is that ar' train?"

"It's coming!" gasped the agent.

"When—whar—which!"

"In about—twenty minutes!"

"What made 'er late?"

"The engine broke down at Winchester.'

"Then why in Crockett's name didn't you say so in the fust place? Young man, take a square look at me. I ain't purty nor genteel, saintly, but I'm plumb up and down, and mean bizuness! When a man asks me how hogs are sellin' I'm goin' to gin a civil answer if it cracks three ribs, and when I ask you why the doggoned old bullgine hasn't snorted in you have got to hear me or down comes your trestlework! Do you catch on?"

"Y yes—certainly—train's behind time—be here soon—of course—yes—of course!"

Then the solid man rose up, took his hat in his hand and passed it around for his money, and we felt like raising a million of dollars for the solid man as a token of our love and reverence.

The Traveling Terror.

The editor was sitting in his revolving cane-bottomed chair, when Tornado Tom, the travelling terror of Texas, came in and demanded a retraction of the statement that he had swindled an orphan out of $4.

'It is a lie clear through,' said the Terror, striking the table with his fist, 'I'm as good a man as smells the atmosphere in this section.'

'Perhaps you are better,' said the editor, meekly.

'My record'll compare favorably with yourn,' said the Terror with a sneer: 'perhaps there are a few little back rackets in your life, sir, that wouldn't bear a microscopic investigation.'

'Oh, sir' said the editor visibly agitated, 'don't recall the past, don't bring up the memories of the tomb; I know I've led a hard life—I don't deny it. I killed Shorty Barnes, the Bowery boy of New York—hacked him all to pieces with a knife. I have atoned for it a thousand times. I blew a man's head off at a log roll in Kentucky, and bitterly have I repented of my folly. I slew a lot of inoffensive citizens of Omaha over a paltry $4 pat, simply because I got excited. Oh, could I outcheat the tomb of the men I have placed in its maw I would be happy. But it was all owing to my high temper and lack of early training. I know that I have been wayward, wicked; and you have a right to come here and recall those unhappy memories, but it's d——d mean for all that. Nobody with a heart would treat a man like you have. Don't leave, stranger, I'll tell you all. I sawed a man's head off with an old army sabre, just for—'

The Texas Terror was down and half way round the corner, while the editor, taking a fresh chew of rattlesnake twist, continued his peaceful avocations quietly as a law abiding citizen.

One of John C. Calhoun's grandsons said at Atlanta, recently: "If my grandfather and his associates had known as much about the negro as I know, and could have had the same faith in his capacity for progress which I have attained from my own experience, there would have been neither slavery nor war."

Daniel Webster's birthplace is a farm near Franklin, N. H. G. W. Nesmith, the owner of the farm, has joined a movement started by the citizens of Franklin, Concord and Salsbury for a local Webster centennial on the old place next June.

A Romance of the Forest.

Some time ago a party of three Black Feet and three hundred Crees Indians left for Low river Canada, on the warpath across the line against the Crows. A large number is said to have been killed. An old and well known Indian, who has just died, before his death made a confession which entirely cleared up what had been a fearful mystery for a half century. Fifty years ago Nicholas Garland, a pioneer, took a tract of land situated in what is now the township of Beckwith, in the county of Lanouk, built a cabin upon it and proceeded to clear away the dense forest standing upon the tract. At that time he had a wife and one small child, a very pretty little girl named Alice. One day Alice did not return from the edge of the clearing, where she had been playing with two other children. An alarm was raised and all the woodmen in the country thereabouts joined in a search which lasted many days, but resulted in no clue of the missing child, and the general verdict arrived at by the hunters was that Alice had been carried off and devoured by one of the bears with which the country then abounded. The conclusion seemed to be corroborated by the discovery of some clean, small bones a few months afterward in a deep hollow a couple of miles from Garland's cabin. They were gathered carefully together and buried by the father and mother of Alice near their home, all the people for miles around attending the funeral, which was the first ever held in that section by the whites. The loss of her child and the terrible strain of the long suspense, and the ghastly discovery subsequent, broke down the strong constitution of Mrs. Garland, and she died with a broken heart, not long after the funeral. Mr. Garland, after his wife's death, became hard and ascetic, never referred to his trouble, never associated with his neighbors and has ever since lived a hermit in the cabin he first built. This old Indian who recently died, however, says that he saw Alice on that day when she was playing with her companions on the clearing, became facinated with her childish beauty and carried her away and raised her as one of his own in his family. When she became marriageable she was thoroughly Indianized and her abductor managed to have her married to one of his sons. She is now living in Bruce county, and is the mother of a large family. She has never shown that she has any recollection of her parents or home, and appears happy. The dying Indian said that so well had she been cared for that he believed no one could have convinced her of her real origin or induce her to change her lot, and he added that no one but himself and the son who married her was ever made acquainted with her history. The confession is believed to be true and has caused a profound sensation.

The Mysterious.

Here is a man with a light beaver overcoat on. He drives a white horse and a top buggy, and all of a sudden he stops in the middle of the street and looks fixedly at his horse. In two minutes fifty people line the curbstone.

'What's the matter?'

'Balky?'

A man steps up to seize the bridle and start the horse, but the driver shakes his head, and motions him away.

'I'll bet he's an ugly brute.'

'Of course he is. Look at that wicked eye of his!'

The crowd has now been increased by fifty, and several vehicles have stopped.

'Any body hurt?'

'No; balky horse.'

'Why doesn't some one whisper in his ear?'

Four men stepped out to give advice, but they are hastily motioned back, and a livery stable man in the crowd observes:

"If that horse doesn't kill two or three men here, I shall be much mistaken."

Three minutes more and the crowd numbers two hundred. The man with the gray horse looks up and down the street, braces his feet, takes a firm grip on the lines, and softly says, "Come, Peter." And Peter draws his head, dangles his ears and moves off as slowly and softly as a river of grease.

"What was it?" calls a man who has run four blocks, and is puffing like a whale.

But there is no one to answer him. The crowd has dissolved like a handful of sugar in a barrel of water. It is very mysterious, and the crowd doesn't enjoy the climax at all.

A gentleman from New York writes from Panama his belief that the De Lesseps canal will never be finished. He says the Isthmus is the most unhealthy place in the world; that cholera, yellow fever and Chagres fever are raging there, and are very fatal; that the engineers of the canal company die by scores; that the employes are on strikes, and the military are necessary to preserve order; and that one cannot imagine the magnitude of the work. This gentleman is only in Panama on business, and he says no amount of money could induce him to remain there. The great French engineer has been uniformly successful in his undertakings, but in this instance he seems to be doomed to disappointment and defeat.

A gale of a velocity of about forty miles per hour contributed to the purification of the atmosphere of Boston on Monday.

The Englishman in America.

He had been out in the United States the year before, and she was happy to say she had been able to show him considerable attention. She didn't know how much he had enjoyed it, but she would undertake to say it had done him good; he wasn't the same when he left that he was when he came. It had opened his eyes and shown him that England was not everything. He was very much liked over there, and thought extremely simple—more simple than the English were commonly supposed to be. There were some people who thought him affected; he didn't know whether they meant that his simplicity was affectation. Some of his questions were too discouraging; he thought all the chambermaids were farmers' daughters, or all the farmers' daughters were chambermaids, he couldn't exactly remember which. He hadn't seemed able to grasp the school system; it seemed really too much for him. On the whole, he had appeared as if there were too much—as if he could only take a small part. The part he had chosen was the hotel system and the river navigation. He seemed really facinated with the hotels; he had a photograph of every one he had visited. But the river steamers were his principal interest; he wanted to do nothing but sail on the big boats. They traveled together from New York to Milwaukee, stopping at the most interesting cities on the route; and whenever they started afresh he wanted to know if they would go by steamer. He seemed to have no idea of geography—he had an impression that Baltimore was a western city, and was perpetually expecting to arrive at the Mississippi. He appeared never to have heard of any river in America but the Mississippi, and was unprepared to recognize the existence of the Hudson, though he was obliged to confess at last that it was fully equal to the Rhine. They had spent some pleasant hours in the palace cars; he was always ordealing ice cream from the colored man. He could never get used to that idea—that you could get ice cream in the cars. Of course you couldn't, nor fans, nor candy, nor anything in the English cars. He found the heat quite overwhelming, and she told him that she expected it was the greatest he had ever experienced. He was now in England hunting—"hunting round," Henrietta called it. These amusements were those of the American red men; we had left that behind long ago, the pleasure of the chase. It seemed to be generally believed in England that we wore tomahawks and feathers; but such a custom was more in keeping with English habits.—*Henry James, Jr.*

A Touching Incident.

A mother's love is deep, abiding and peculiar. The child, as soon as born, is taken up into her tenderest and most generous sympathies, and lives as it were a part of herself. This peculiar affection is as extensive as the race, for it is found among savage as well as civilized people. This affection was strikingly manifested by an Indian woman who had lost her child. Unable to find her own child, she entered the home of a white family, and taking in her arms the pretty baby lavished upon it her wealth of treasured sympathies. The mother was surprised at the exhibition, and sprang forward to rescue her child, when the poor Indian gathered up her blanket as one would a sick child, and after clasping it in her arms, uttered a low, mournful cry. Tears ran down her cheeks, as the white mother put her babe back into the Indian's arms. She passed her hands over it very tenderly and gratefully, and departed. In a week she came again, bringing a peck of wild plumbs, and the next two buffalo tongues. She asked permission by signs, to kiss the baby, and it was granted. Then she departed, and never came again.

The Pleasures of the Table.

The simple food will not suffice to maintain a community in mental and physical health, and to produce the highest form of effort. A people who live on rice will usually be found unfit to do anything better than grow rice. Monotony in food, as in other things, begets dullness. For all classes there must be something in life to look forward to if men are not to become soured; and, constituted as we are at present, the pleasures of the table must continue to form an important element among the pleasures available for man. But if the use of luxurious food be defensible on these grounds, absolute waste of food, at any rate, produces the ill effect pointed out without any compensating advantage The diner at every gluttonous city feast contributes his quota to the already existing distress in some other part of the community. So does the guest at a charity dinner. The money he subscribes to the church is merely a transfer of wealth which leaves the world neither richer nor poorer; the dinner he eats or leaves increases the poverty of his neighbors.

The Catholic clergy of the Pittsburg diocese have determined to refuse absolution to members of the Knights of Labor. This proves that the order is a dangerous one, and that the Catholic clergy are in earnest in their efforts to force all members of their Church from its ranks.

A Texas girl has been bitten five times in the calf of the leg by a rattlesnake without suffering any bad effects. The rattlesnake is dead.

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LITERARY WEEKLY JOURNAL,
Neither Political nor Sectarian;
Conducted by ALBION W. TOURGEE, author of "A Fool's Errand," etc., assisted by Daniel G. Brinton and Robert S. Davis.

The most distinguished authors and skilful artists, both American and English, have been engaged by "Our Continent." The February number contains novels and stories by Helen Campbell, Mrs. Alexander, E. P. Roe, Julian Hawthorne, John Habberton, R. H. Davis, etc.; poems by Oscar Wilde, Louise Chandler Moulton, G. H. Boker, Sidney Lanier, G. P. Lathrop, Celia Thaxter, etc.; entertaining sketches by C. G. Leland, (Hans Breitman) D. G. Mitchell, (Ik Marvel) Felix Oswald, etc.; solid papers by President Porter of Yale, Eliot of Harvard, Provost Pepper of University of Pennsylvania, etc, fashion notes by Kate Field; art illustrations by Louis C. Tiffany; science by Profs. Pothrock, Barber, etc; social etiquette by Mrs. Moulton; rural improvement by Hon. R. G. Northrop; fun and humor by C. H. Clark, (Max Adler) "Uncle Remus" and a host of others.

Beautiful Illustrations are a leading feature of "Our Continent." They are the finest that art can produce, and equal to the most perfect in the monthlies.

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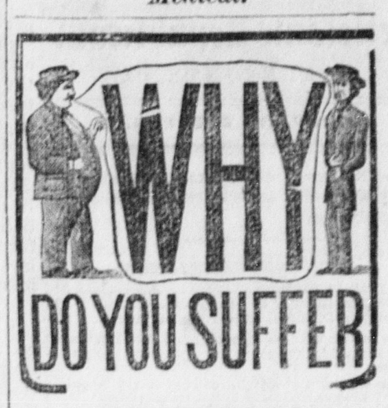
Medical.



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GREEN'S Comp. Syrup of TAR, HONEY & BLOODROOT

It contains all the virtues of Tar in a *concentrated* form, combined with the best **Expectorants** and **Anodynes**, the whole prepared without the aid of heat, forming the **BEST KNOWN REMEDY** for all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

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is nature's greatest remedy. Dr. Hartman prescribed it to 40,000 patients, all of whom recovered or were much improved.

PERUNA can be taken by every one—the young, the middle-aged, the old, the babe and the mother.

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PERUNA is composed of all vegetable ingredients; each one a great remedy in itself. (See pamphlet).

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Because they possess all the merit of the strengthening porous plaster, and contain in addition thereto the newly discovered powerful and active vegetable combination which acts with increased rubefacient, stimulating, sedative and counter irritant effects.

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Because they are a genuine pharmaceutical preparation, and so recognized by the profession.

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Because they are the only plasters that relieve pain at once.

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Because they will positively cure diseases which other remedies will not even relieve.

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Because over 5,000 physicians and druggists have voluntarily testified that they are superior to all other plasters or medicines for external use.

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Because the manufacturers have received the only medals ever given for porous plasters.

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A CURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25 cts. MEAD'S Medical CORN and BUNION PLASTER. febl 1y

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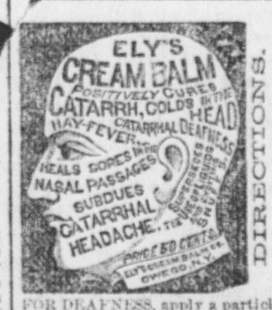

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Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this p'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

To insure insertion, advertisements MUST be in no later than Monday noon.

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

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We have the best workmen, the best presses and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

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Bellefonte, Pa.

County Republican Executive Committee, 1882.

Bellefonte, N W.,	Col D S Keller,	Bellefonte.
do S W.,	Maj H H Benner,	do
do W W.,	Col G A Bayard,	do
Howard bor.,	H I Lucas,	Howard
Milesburg boro,	Lyman T Eddy,	Milesburg
Millheim boro,	Samuel D Musser,	Millheim
Philipsburg boro,	Wm E Irwin,	Philipsburg
Unionville boro,	Benj min Rich,	Fleming
Benner twp,	Jos Marshall,	Bellefonte
Boggs	Jno M Wagner,	Milesburg
Burnside,	Wm Stewart Jr,	Moshannon
College,	Wm Thompson, Jr,	Lemont
Curtin	Wm Robb,	Howard
Ferguson, O P	Cyrus Goss	Pine Gr've Mills
do N P	A M Clawson,	Rock Springs
Gregg, O P	R H Duncan,	Spring Mills
do N P	Emanuel Smith,	Spring Mills
Haines	M M Musser	Aaronsburg
Halfmoon	J P R Gray	Stormstown
Harris	Wm McFarlane,	Boalsburg
Howard	Wm I Leathers	Mt Eagle
Huston	Jno C Henderson	Julian
Liberty	Daniel B Kunes,	Eagleville
Marion	Capt S H Bennison,	Walker
Miles	Simon Spangler,	Rebersburg
Patton	S T Gray	Buffalo Run
Penn	David Kimport	Millheim
Potter, O P	B D Brisbin	Centre Hall
do N P	W J Thompson,	Potters M'ls
Rush	Jno A Mull	Philipsburg
Snow Shoe	Dr J P Glenn	Snow Shoe
Spring	Capt A Mullen	Bellefonte
Taylor	John T Fowler	Fowler
Union	B W Shipley	Fleming
Walker	J C Zimmerman,	Hublersb'g
Worth	Thos Weston	Port Matilda

D. H. HASTINGS, Chairman.

WILBUR F. REEDER, } Secretaries.
J. I. HAGERMAN, }
JOHN P. HARRIS, Treasurer.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Guiteau Gossip.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—Guiteau prepared for publication and sent to the press to day an addres to the American people, which, however, contains nothing of much interest. He makes an appeal for money to use in case of a new trial.

THINKS HE WILL HANG.

John W. Guiteau said to-night: 'Well, they went back on us.'

'Did you expect it,' was asked.

'Yes, as soon as the judge gave his charge I knew it was all up. His charge as to the law was all right, but as to the facts it was awful, there was no other way for the jury to do except to convict. They had no option with such a presentation of the facts. That was what ruined us.'

'Do you expect a new trial.'

'No, I don't have much hopes of it. I think they will go right on and hang an insane man. I would not care, but I know as surely as I live this moment my brother is a lunatic. He has a wonderfully tenacious mind in some respects, but without a particle of reason or logic. He believes he was inspired to do the act by the Deity, and in this he is an insane man if ever there was one.'

'What are you going to do next?'

'I don't know. I shall not go away for some days, you know I have not agreed with Scoville in the plan of defense, and I do not know what he means to do. I have not seen him since the verdict, nor have I seen my brother.'

'You think then your brother will be executed.'

'I see nothing else in prospect now.'

REJOICING OVER THE VERDICT.

MADISON, Indiana, January 26.—The rejoicing is universal over the verdict in the Guiteau case, and a salute of fifty guns is to be fired in honor of the jury. The *Courier* says: "The influence of the verdict upon the future of the country is only second to the triumph of the Union cause, that it marks the death of the insanity dodge and strengthens the law for centuries to come.'

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The news that a verdict had been rendered in the Guiteau case brought people out of their homes to-night, notwithstanding the inclement weather, and the hotel lobbies were thronged. Naturally the trial was almost the only topic of conversation, and so far as expressions at places of public resort could be heard, the verdict was universally approved, and the jury highly commended. It is evident that Mrs. Scoville was entirely mistaken in her opinion that the people of Washington were divided into two classes, one believing that the prisoner should be acquitted on the ground of insanity, and the other desiring his conviction. If there are any who believe Guiteau insane, they are not expressing their opinion to-night. The general conviction is that a new trial will not be granted, and the indications are that even the counsel for the defense do not indulge in any such hope. Guiteau, in his inordinate vanity, apparently believes that the President will interpose to save him from the gallows, but his counsel entertain no such idea.

THE GUITEAU CONVICTION.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, January 26.—Inquiry was made to day by Mr. Rudolph, brother of Mrs. Lucretia R. Garfield, as to how the late President's widow received the news of Guiteau's conviction. He answered that he had been at Mrs. Garfield's home almost every day during the trial and never heard the subject mentioned. Mrs. Garfield apparently has taken no interest in the trial from the first.

Asks for a New Trial.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—In the criminal court this morning Messrs. Scoville and Reed, counsel for Guiteau, appeared and the former inquired of the court in respect to the form of his bill of exceptions—whether he would be compelled to except specifically or whether a general exception would suffice. Judge Cox stated that under the practice of the court he would have to except specifically. Mr. Scoville then stated that he had intended to file his motion for a new trial, but he would like to have until Monday. The district attorney objected, and Scoville stated that in that case he would file his motion this afternoon in the clerk's office. The district attorney asked that the court assign Tuesday next for the hearing of arguments upon the motion, but upon representation from Mr. Scoville that he would scarcely be able to enter upon the argument at that time the court declined to fix a day at present.

Shortly before 5 o'clock Mr. Scoville filed with the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia the papers upon which he bases his motion or motions for a new trial.

Guiteau's Address.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—Scoville and Warden Crocker had a discussion at the jail yesterday as to the propriety of allowing Guiteau's address to go out. Scoville at first opposed, but finally yielded in this instance. He said that so long as the papers will print Guiteau's creeds he fancies he has the ear of the press; that he is superior to his counsel, and can manage the case entirely in his own way, while as a matter of fact he is indebted to his own utterances for yesterday's verdict.

Warden Crocker suggested: "If you will not supply him with any more stationary I will see that he does no more writing.'

It was finally settled between the counsel and the warden that for the next week no one shall be permitted to interview the prisoner and that no communication shall go to the public.

Mr. Davis' Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Jan 25.—Senator David Davis, of Illinois, will give a series of four dinner parties during the next four weeks that are expected to eclipse any similar entertainments given here outside of the Executive Mansion for many years. The dinners will be served at Welcker's, with thirty plates at each spread, making one hundred and twenty gentlemen whom the Vice-President will honor before the season closes. The first dinner will be given next Saturday evening, and the others on the three Saturdays; all the members of the Senate, the Judges of the Supreme Courts, members of the Cabinets and the President will be Judge Davis' guests before he concludes his banquets. There is naturally considerable speculation as to the meaning of this unusual outburst of gastronomic splendor on Judge Davis' part. Some think it is because he wishes appropriately to celebrate his accession to the Vice-Presidency; others imagine it is the preliminary zephyr of a stiff Presidential breeze. A few politicians aver that it is simply to show the country that a Liberal-Independent Democrat-Republican can treat both parties alike at table as well as at caucuses.

A Fool Taught a Lesson.

DETROIT, Mich., January 26.—Quite an excitement was stirred up at the opera house last night where Mr. Lommon, a magican, was exhibiting. Between the performances the result of Guiteau's trial was announced, when the audience at once broke into loud applause, in the midst of which the noise of a hiss from the gallery was heard. As soon as the signs of approbation had subsided a little the hiss became more audible and there were cries of condemnation. A special officer instantly discovered the man who was hissing, and stepping down the aisle advised him to desist. This attracted attention to him, and before the officer could get him out of the theatre a crowd of men and boys near by pitched upon the offender. The fellow was badly cut and bruised by his patriotic assailants, and was removed with great difficulty. He managed to help himself as soon as put outside the building.

A Murderer Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life.

DENVER, Col., January 29.—The governor commuted the sentence of W. C. Knowles, who was to have been hanged February 4th for the murder of George Lyons, of Sargent, to imprisonment for life.

Blaine and Peru.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Ex-Secretary Blaine in an interview which will be printed in the *Post* to-morrow denies the statement in the New York papers that the instructions to Mr. Trescott were drafted and signed by him without the knowledge of the president, and says it his absolutely no foundation in truth. The instructions were not only talked over fully at length with the president, but when written were twice read to him for criticism and change. Mr. Blaine has the original draft in his possession, with the modifications desired by the president clearly noted. When asked how he accounted for the change of policy he replied that that was none of his business; that the president had an undoubted right, the same as a private citizen, to change his mind. He (Blaine) has seen no reason to change his mind. He had never given any attention to the annexation of Peru, and it never occurred to him that the annexation of any South American territory called for a disclaimer. In regard to the United States pushing claims of private citizens, he said: "On the contrary, that was carefully and rigidly avoided." He says there seems to be no possible need of Trescott being in Chili, if he is simply there to be a helpless witness of the spoilation of Peru; that the demand of Chili is equal to the destruction of Peru, as it takes her guano and nitrate beds, thus depriving her of her sources of revenue. It inflicts a loss greater than the loss of the seceding states, joined by the Pacific coast, had they gone out together, even would have been to the American union, and yet Chili only permits the United States to mediate on the condition that she promotes this wholesale destruction of a friendly republic, a destruction as complete and cruel as the partition of Poland. Of course Chili is entitled to a war indemnity, and all the instructions sent out from the department while I was secretary recognized that fact in the fullest degree. But Peru ought to have been allowed to pay cash indemnity and ought not to be subject to destruction of her nationality. In reply to further questions Mr. Blaine said Chili had English sympathy in the war, and English commercial interests will receive a tremendous impulse from Chili's aggrandizement. The result of the war destroys American influence on the South Pacific coast and literally wipes out American commercial interests in that vast region. In conclusion he said his instructions never contemplated making war upon Chili, and that his policy was directly in the line of our safest precedents laid down by our most distinguished conservative secretaries of state.

A Princeton Lark.

On Friday last eighteen young Princeton college freshmen, of whom William M. Hall, jr., of Bedford, son of Judge Hall, was one, were fined $20 each by the court at Trenton, for damages done on a little lark. The young gentlemen were jointly charged with malicious mischief and with breaking fifteen lamps, worth $7 each, in and belonging to the borough of Princeton, on the night of December 20 or the 21st. There can be no question that these embryo statesmen were somewhat hilarious on or about the date mentioned. They were out on a lark all night. They not only demolished lamps, lifted gates off their hinges, placed the undertakers' signs over the doctors' doors, where they appropriately belonged, but a crystal druggist mortar was removed and spirited away to Baltimore and the railroad track, just where the curve is the sharpest and the grade the steepest, was so thoroughly greased that the wheezy locomotive, when it started on its daily duties, became as helpless as if it were trying to climb the roof of a house. The furious puffing finally stopped and several professors who were aboard were compelled to foot it into Princeten, where the students received them with cheers. This was all bad enough, but when the enthusiastic freshmen began stoning the houses of Professors Rockwood, Cameron and Brackett the last vestige of humor disappeared. They have all been forgiven at the college, but were fearful lest they should be sent to jail for a term.

Latest News from the Jeannette's Crew.

LONDON, January 30.—A despatch to the *Standard* from St. Petersburg says: 'A telegram from Irkutsk dated Saturday States that Lieutenant Danenhower's party was expected to arrive there on Sunday and that the party would be forwarded to St. Petersburg. Engineer Melville, who has left for the mouth of the Lena to resume the search for Commander De Long, is furnished with stores to last until July. Two Russian officials accompany him.

A Burglar Kills Himself.

NEW YORK, January 29.—John Horan was awakened early this morning by a burglar breaking into his room, situated on the second floor of a tenement house in Greenwich street. He got out of bed, when the burglar took fright and jumped from the window on the fire escape, but missing his footing he fell to the ground and was killed. He was recognized as Thomas Hutton, known to the police as a professional thief and worthless character.

A Youthful Incendiary.

LAWRENCE, Mass., January 29.—Maurice O'Brien, aged 13, has confessed that he set fire to the Industrial school building here, of which he was an inmate and which was burned on the third instant.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: T. A. Whitefield, postmaster at Cincinnati, Ohio; Frederic A. Tritle, Nevada, governor of Arizona; Leopard Markbriet, United States assistant treasurer, Cincinnati; collectors of internal revenue, George H. Dunham, Sixth District of Ohio; William J. Pollock, First District of Pennsylvania; Frank P. Cass, Twenty-second district of Pennsylvania; collectors of customs, Edward H. Webster, Baltimore; Thomas P. Johnson, Charleston, South Carolina; Francis A. Vaughan, Saluria, Texas, United States attorney, George B. Patterson, for the Southern district of Florida, United States marshal J. M. McClintock for Maryland; Thomas Boles for the Western district of Arkansas.

A Murderer's Confession.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 27.—Frank Rumberger, the youngest of the Troutman murderers, now under sentence of death, made what he calls a true confession this afternoon. About three columns of his statements are confined to over a period of fifteen years, and of crimes committed in different parts of the country. Referring to the murder he admits the points as produced on the trial but charges the shooting of Troutman to his brother, Henry Rumberger. He denies any intention to commit murder, adds that he was sorely tempted to put his companion out of the way while they were returning from Troutman's for fear he would confess if arrested. His story is an exhaustive one, going into the minutest details, but is generally disbelieved.

Simply Barbarous.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 27.—Benton Coulter, a young man about 20 years of age, died at Elliotville, this county, about 10 o'clock on Tuesday of this week, of small-pox, and up to this morning has not been buried. His body has been lying in an unoccupied house, where he died. Through a mistake a warrant was served on him before his death, and the township trustees refuse to bury the body. Coulter's mother lives in Indiana, and he was at one time an acter in Sells Bro.'s show. When taken sick he was employed at the Alickanna iron works, above this city. The singular action by the people in that neighborhood is being severely commented upon.

Fatal Explosion.

NEW YORK, January 27.—A number of children while playing on a lot in east Ninety-ninth street started a bonfire, and Benjamin Burns, a lad of 14, picked up from the debris what appeared to be a tomato can filled with grease and threw it into the fire, when an explosion immediately occurred. A dense black smoke and a cloud of dust obscured the scene of the disaster, and when it drifted away ten persons were found lying in the lot injured. Benjamin Burns, aged 14, was so badly injured that he died within 10 minutes after reaching the hospital. None of the others, it is thought, will die. The explosive was nitro-glycerine.

Newsboy Fatally Injured.

TYRONE, Jan. 27.—Arthur Howe, a boy of about 9 years, a son of Mr. Charles Howe of this place was picked up on the track in the railroad yard at that place about 6.45 last evening, in an unconscious condition. An examination diclosed the fact that his skull was fractured, so badly that his recovery is almost impossible. It is supposed that he was struck by the Lewisburg passenger train, which passed the place where he was found only a few minutes before. Arthur is a newsboy and carried the *Altoona Tribune*.

The Destructive Work of the Wind.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Reports have been received of heavy gales in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, and from several points in this state. At Pittsfield, Mass., three persons were injured, one probably fatally, Mrs. Godfrey. Considerable damage was done property at Nashua, N. H. A four story shoe factory was thrown two feet out of perpendicular, causing a stampede, in which Julian Clark jumped from a window, receiving probably fatal injuries.

The Missing Arctic Explorers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27.—Secretary Hunt received the following cablegram by post from Yakutsk, Siberia, dated January 6th, via. Irkutsk:

Hunt, Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Telegram received. Every effort making to find the missing men. Melville, with two men and Russian authorities, go north, Danenhower and nine men to Atlantic seaboard. Report sent by mail.

Engagement between Indians and Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 26.—A Guayman dispatch says: Authentic rumors have been received of an engagement of state troops with the Apaches who raided Lompsga, resulting in the killing of twenty. The troops were in hot pursuit at last accounts.

A Stabbing Affray at Lancaster.

LANCASTER, Pa., January 29.—At a late hour last night Michael Grumpf stabbed Charles Carr, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Grumpf made his escape. The affair was the result of a quarrel over a woman.

General Garibaldi is so helpless that when he arrived at Naples a few days ago he had to be carried ashore on a litter.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

—Last Sunday was missionary day in the M. E. Church.

—Williamsport papers complain of poor butter at a high price.

—A perfect avalanche of shows are promised for the near future.

—Strangers in town will find Sechler's store the best place to buy groceries.

—The best cigars of all kinds and prices in the market sold by Harry Green.

—A penny saved is a penny earned, and you can save a penny by buying groceries of Sechler.

—Even Oscar Wilde would be tempted to smoke cigars if he could procure those sold by Harry Green.

—A conversation was carried on by parties in this place and DuBois, Sunday by telephone, a distance of about 65 miles. Every word was heard as distinctly as though the parties were but a mile apart. Communication was also had with Lock Haven and Renovo.

—The high winds which prevailed in this vicinity Saturday night interfered considerably with the slumber of our citizens. Loose shutters and sign boards banged against the house side all the night long, and the howling blasts sung dismal tunes in the chimney-tops.

—Bellefonte glories in cheap milk. —*Altoona Tribune.* Yes, sir; a prime article at six cents per quart, and the women folks are not obliged to leave the wash tub and rush out into the cold air to get it, either, at the sound of the infernal "ding-dong" from the street.

—The time for holding the February election is but a few weeks distant, and the list of candidates is swelling rapidly. There is nothing remarkable about this, however. At every election during the past hundred years there have always been several more candidates on hand than were actually needed.

—Anti-tobacco societies are being formed in some of the towns of the state. There's a good field in this vicinity for such a society to operate in. The boys here in Bellefonte think they are as big as the "old man" when they get to be seven years old, and consequently begin to use the weed at a tender age. There are more cigars consumed in Bellefonte than in any other town of its size this side of Cuba.

—The Erie railroad company is now erecting a bridge 305 feet high over a ravine between Bradford and Alton, this State. It will be the highest bridge in the world, the next in height being the Portgage Railroad bridge over the Genesee river. In short, it is almost as high as the reputation of the delicious groceries sold at Sechler's store. Those who will purchase groceries of Sechler will bridge over many shortcomings in other things. A dollar spent at that store is the most judicious outlay that can be made.

—Our friend, Clement Dale, Esq., seems to be remarkably busy of late His pleasant law office, located at the northern corner of the Diamond, is always full of clients and the talented young lawyer evidently has his hands full of business. He is one of the most prominent among the rising young attorneys at the Centre county bar, and has gained this enviable position by the constant exercise of industry and honesty, and faithfulness in the discharge of duty. Those who trust business to him are sure of having it well attended to.

—The state of Tennessee is just now threatened with great floods. The waters of the recent freshet had just began to subside when on last Friday night, a water spout poured upon White, Van Buren and Warren counties, and at last accounts Rock river was higher than ever before and Cumberland river threatened to overflow its banks. This reminds us of the flood of people who are continually pouring into Sechler's famous grocery store. If you would make one of this great number, who are gaining wealth and health by prudent management, join the ranks of those who buy of Sechler.

—Here is the way the Forest *Republican* talks about Gen. Beaver:

His candidacy would put more enthusiasm into the campaign than all the torch light processions in Christendom could awaken; and if he should stump the State all the Wolves on the continent (out of Hades we were going to say) could not drive a single Republican vote from his support. General Beaver is preeminently the people's candidate, and if nominated will be the next governor of Pennsylvania. No taint of trickery has ever besmirched the fair record of the one legged veteran.

As will be seen the editor of the *Republican* has decided opinions on the subject of Beaver's candidacy, and dosn't think much of the Wolf crowd.

Milesburg Items.

The Society of Odd Fellows, of Milesburg, are erecting a fine new hall over the course of the old canal. The foundation wall is now in process of construction. When finished it will be a commodious and convenient structure.

Mr. A. A. Kohlbecker, the popular and agreeable landlord of Milesburg, is rejoicing over the arrival of a guest at his hotel on Wednesday night, who is expected to remain with him permanently. In short, his wife presented him with a lovely girl baby and now he will have constant music at his hotel.

Imagine the sufferings of our pharmaceutical friend, Mr. C. H. Else. Yesterday he submitted to the excruciating agony of parting with three teeth. Dr. F. G. Mattern performed the operation in which he was assisted by Dr. C. L. Addleman. Ether was administered and the offending tusks were successfully extricated. The roots are said to be marvels of size and crookedness. Now if our friend is careful not to take cold he will get along all right.

Mr. Harry Levy, one of the most ingenious mechanics we have ever known, has about completed the erection of machinery for turning axe poles. He will be prepared for active operation in a few weeks.

The old Franklin Hotel is now being remodeled and converted into comfortable dwelling houses. The building is owned by Mr. J. Jones and Mr. Thomas Boggs. It will be a decided improvement.

Abarm McCollum, the wagon maker of this place, is very busy turning out excellent work. His customers are all perfectly satisfied and consequently Mr. M. is happy.

We have a curious citizen in this place. He is engaged in business and aspires to be postmaster. But it is said that the collector of the NEWS, after trying repeatedly to get the payment of a bill of only one dollar on subscription, at last became disgusted and made the aforesaid aspirant a present of a receipted bill for the amount. The idea of such a man desiring to secure the postmastership over Mr. Mitchell, the present incumbent, who is a gentleman in all his business transactions and gives perfect satisfaction to the people! But the curious varieties of human nature which we meet are beyond comprehension! ANGELO.

Railroad Matters.

Lock Havenites have become greatly interested in railroad matters. Since the announcement that the Reading has transferred its interest in the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek & Buffolo Co. to Mr. Vanderbilt. The *Journal* says:

It may be only a short time until a new road will be built to this city, and to Beech Creek coal fields. It is stated that the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railroad Company will be constructed at once under the direction of General Geo. J. Magee, of New York, Mr. Vanderbilt furnishing the money and Gen. Magee to meet the interest of the same from the revenues of the road. Mr. Magee is a man of ample means and at present operates the Blossburg collieries. The connection of the Vanderbilt roads with the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo will be effected by the following continuous lines: Geneva and Lyons Railway, Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railway and the Corning, Cowanesqe and Antrim Railway. All these companies have united in an agreement to form a new trunk line from the West to Philadelphia, giving the Reading Railroad Company a western and northern outlet.

Accident on the B. E. V. Railroad.

The Lock Haven *Journal* of Thursday contains the following: "Last night as extra freight east on the B. E. V. R R., drawn by engine No. 567, was coming from Tyrone, a serious accident happened one of the brakemen named Harry Williams. Between Curtin and Eagleville, Williams went to the rear to set brakes in order to slacken speed. The tops of the cars were quite slippery, and the unfortunate young man lost his foothold and plunged into the darkness. He was not missed until the train reached the Eagleville water station. Search for some distance was made, but he could not be found, and the train came on to this city. Communication was had with Supt. Blair, at Tyrone, and the engine was ordered out with the train hands to hunt him up. At what point he was found we did not learn, as the party proceeded directly to Tyrone, where it was found he had sustained serious injuries."

—Chas. E. Cook, who was in town Monday as advance agent of Baird's minstrels, is the most pleasant gentleman who has been in town in that capacity for a long time. He is just one inch less in height than Oscar Wilde and in many places where he appears is thought to be that æsthetic individual. If he would choose to affect all the oddities of dress and manner which Sun-flower Oscar assumes he could doubtless create as much stir in the world. But Mr. Cook is chiefly proud of the fine troupe which he represents.

Greenhouse and Window Plants.

The plants indoors should be at their best during this month. The bulbs of the narcissus, hyacinth, etc., may be brought from the cellar and forced into bloom. A succession of flowers may be had by sowing seeds of mignonette, candytuft, etc. The sand and boxes for the propagation of the verbenas, geraniums, etc., will need to be provided now. The importance of securing thorough ventilation for plants during cold weather should not be overlooked, and yet all undue exposure must be avoided. The leaving of the sashes or window open for a half hour when the temperature is too low will chill and injure the tender plants. There will very likely be trouble with insects. Tobacco water sprinkled on kills the green fly, washing with water drives away the red spider, the mealy bug must be picked off with a stick or the fingers. Worms in the pots are removed by turning out the ball of earth, when they may be easily seen. —*Ex.*

A Beautiful Incident.

Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard, who died a few days ago in Richmond, Va., was one of the most popular singers in this country. She frequently visited such cities as Williamsport, and Altoona. The following touching incident of her burial is related in correspondence from that city: Early on Saturday morning, a mocking bird escaped from its cage in the upper part of the city, and though diligent search was made its owner could not find it. That evening as the last clods of earth were being thrown on the grave of the singer, a succession of trills and clear warbling poured forth from the throat of a mocking bird perched in a tree near by, and continued until the minister had pronounced the benediction. It was recognized as the missing bird, and at sundown it returned home and went back into its cage, which had been left open in the window.

—Overcome by the beauties of Bellefonte ladies, the local scribe of the *Democrat* indulges in the following thoughtful remarks:

"No town of which we have any knowledge is the fortunate possessor of more beautiful ladies than our own. We are not troubled with egotism either, and who can censure us for not only mentioning the fact, but appealing to the fair daughters of Eve to see to it that the lovely faces be but the outward indexes of beautiful hearts, pure thoughts and true nobility of character. Upon you devolves the solution of the question, what shall be the condition of the society in which we move? You can by a proper regard for ordinary conventionalities of refined society, establish for yourselves a code of regulations that will have a tendency to purify the social atmosphere of all around you, and transmit to you a supremacy you can attain in no other way. Consider no one an intimate friend whom you would blush to present to your mother as one worthy her confidence and love. Treat those who fail to come up to the standard of morals contained in the Bible, with the same genteel consideration you would a partial stranger; and they, whom you see fit to shower the wealth of your regard upon, will appreciate all the more the favor you conferred. Let your daily walk and conversation be such as to warrant the respect of all, and believe us it will be cheerfully and promptly accorded."

—A Lock Haven physician is authority for the statement that the first symptoms of small-pox are most easily distinguished by pressing or passing the hand over the forehead or legs. The feeling is exactly that which would be caused by medium sized shot being buried under the skin, and the severity of the disease may certainly be known by the number or thickness of these shot-like lumps. It is tolerably well established fact, that a person who has been exposed to a case of small-pox will show symptoms of the disease at the expiration of at most twenty days, provided of course, that such person has not fortified himself against the contagion by vaccination or otherwise Up to the present time there have been more persons vaccinated in Bellefonte than is generally believed, but it is a remarkable fact that the school children, who are as much if not more exposed than older persons, have been to a great extent neglected.

—Many fire insurance companies—especially among those located in New York City— are closing up business, usually with more liabilities than assets. This has been the experience of four prominent companies since the beginning of the year.

—High winds and water prevail in all parts of the country. Bellefonte is exempt from the latter but comes in for her fair share of the former.

Styles for the Bellefonte Swell.

The coming fashion in the cut and color of gentlemen's outer garments promises to be more remarkable than has been known for a century before. Read the description which a city swell gave us recently of the latest French fashion plates: The trousers are to be cut extremely tight; to employ his own words, "tighter than ever before." The prevailing color will be a light blue, though other colors may be worn. The vest will be highly figured in any manner that taste may direct, the patterns being as varied and much on the same style as the Dolly Varden costumes worn by the gentler sex a few years ago. The coat is to be of the old gold shade or at least have figures of that color in it. The coat to be worn while attending to business affairs may be black or any other color to suit the wearer's fancy, but the dress coat—which will still be cut swallow tail—must not be black under any circumstances. It may be any other color, however, black alone being the shade proscribed from the drawing room. Just imagine a Bellefonte swell—Frank Montgomery, Ellis L. Orvis, Kyle McFarlane or any other that may be mentioned—decked out in a drawing room suit made after this style, which will certainly happen as sure as the mild month of May comes again. We think it will be beautiful. Just imagine the happiness of rivaling the sun-flower, lily, holyhock, geranium or even the modest violet in gaudiness of costume. It is a relief to know that the old, sober, mourning color, or absence of color, known as black is at last going out of fashion, and in its stead will be sky blue or gleaming yellow gold.

Somnambulism.

The following news from Sandy Ridge comes through the Osceola *Reveille*: "Harry Lane, a 12-year-old son of D. S. Lane, woke up on Tuesday morning and complained of his right arm being very lame, and on Wednesday evening, the boy feeling no better, the doctor was sent for, who, upon examination, found that a bone of his arm was fractured near the wrist. The little fellow is a somnambulist, and it is supposed that in a dreamy state of mind he struck the bedstead a blow, thinking he was felling a robber, and received his injury, as his parents recollect of hearing him scream during the night."

—Senator Cameron's bill substituting the 50-calibre rifle in use by the State troops, N. G., for the 45-calibre, such as the regular army uses, is expected soon to be called up in Congress. If the bill passes, the Ordnance Department will issue the 45-calibre to the troops at once. This change is said to be much needed. In case of an emergency the State troops would run short of ammunition, as the government arsenals only turn out ammunition for 50-rifles on orders, the regular troops being supplied with 45-calibre rifles. The State troops are supplied with ammunition by the Ordnance Department of the General Government.

—Why can't Bellefonte sport an Old Maids' Literary society. We believe there are about sixty ladies in town who are eligible for such an organization and there is an exceedingly favorable prospect of the number increasing annually. Lock Haven has one of several years standing. At an anniversary meeting held on Tuesday evening the following clear, terse and incisive resolutions were discussed, but not adopted:

WHEREAS, For some reason unaccountable to us, and for no just cause on our part, we are left, up to this date, without any reasonable hope of securing a partner for life, therefore be it

Resolved, That we will fight it out on this line if it takes twenty years; that we will maintain our organization and be a comfort to each other.

A $20.00 Biblical Reward.

The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* in the prize puzzle department of their *Monthly* for February, offer the following easy way for some one to make $20.00:

To the person telling us which is the shortest verse in the Old Testament Scriptures by February 10th, 1882, we will give $20 in gold as a prize. The money will be forwarded to the winner February 15, 1882. Those who try for the prize must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the March number of the *Monthly*, in which will be published the name and address of the winner of the prize, with the correct answer thereto. Cut this out; it may be worth $20 to you. Address, Rutledge Publishing Company, Easton, Pa. 2t

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

One greasing with Frazer Axle Grease will last two weeks, all others two to three days. Try it. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Exposition. 13-40-3m.

Better Than Gold. A prominent minister of Cincinati was heard to say a few days since that Dr Bosanko's Pile Remedy was better than gold. It cured him of one of the most distressing cases of Piles, after the best physicians he could obtain failed.

—Spring and Summer Season, 1882. Woolen stock now complete. Early orders solicited. MONTGOMERY & Co., 5tf Tailors.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

[This department of our paper will be in charge of a competent resident editor who will render it of service to the educational interests of our county by the advocacy of principles and theories having in view the improvement of the present grade and tone of our schools the dissemination of wholesome truths and ideas, the discussion of educational topics, and to afford all friends of our schools a medium through which to exchange opinions, new methods, etc. All are requested to avail themselves of the opportunity to assist in this work and will be accorded a fair hearing. Address communications and inquiries, "Educational Editor," Bellefonte Republican, Bellefonte, Pa.]

THE following explains itself:

I am conforming to the expressed wishes of our school boards, in the use of text books, under protest, and am anxious to know the experience of others in the matter. At this time I shall speak of but one, i. e. the arithmetic now in use in most of our schools, I believe, in all country districts. I think it too difficult for beginners and am almost persuaded to, upon my own responsibility, supplant it by adopting some other. E. J.

Should any other teachers feel disposed to state views of this nature we shall give them space to do so, provided we think them conscientious, but have no room to spare for useless fault finding. For the benefit of our friend, E. J., we can say he must use the books adopted by the board for which he teaches, *and no other*.

INQUIRER asks these questions: 1. Can school boards refuse to (a) grant teachers time for attending county institute, (b) all legal holidays? 2. How often can text books be changed? 3. Is it lawful to enroll pupils under six, and over twenty one years of age? 4. Is the Bible a text book? 5. How many terms must a teacher have taught before he is eligible as an applicant for a permanent certificate? 1. (a) no; (b) optional with school board; it can allow all, part, or none. Where no contract exists teachers can close their schools and report the day thus observed as a day taught. An understanding should be had before commencing work. 2. Once every three years. 3. No. But, should the school not be crowded, the admission of the pupils spoken of is seldom objected to. 4. Yes. 5. Three.

A CORRESPONDENT in Gregg township sends the following encouraging news: "Those of our teachers who refused to attend the last session of county institute have been severely censured by most of the patrons of our schools We mean to be as progressive as we can, and our people are realizing the truth of the matter. I heard several of our most influential citizens emphatically condemn the negligence of the few who stayed at home. [May the good work go on, and when the time for engaging teachers again rolls around we trust one qualification, insisted upon, will be—are you a member of the institute?]

IN THE SELECTION of teachers, directors should exercise especial care when the *primary* school is to be provided for. As the twig is bent the tree is inclined, and first impressions generally are most lasting. Do not place the youngest, least experienced teacher on your list in charge of beginners. In any other calling years of preparation are requisite to enable one to command either a prominent position or remunerative pay. Think of the anxiety and real solicitude you, who are parents, experience in the management of one or two, and then you will better understand what is wanted when forty or fifty little ones are to be handed over to the absolute control of some one for at least five consecutive months. In the make up of a proper instructor of elementary schools certain characteristics are absolutely necessary—kindness of disposition, devotion to the work, ability to amuse and entertain, as well as instruct, and thorough knowledge of details of school service. These several acquirements are most harmoniously blended in the persons of well meaning female teachers, and no other class is as well fitted for imparting proper instruction within the hallowed precincts of primary school rooms.

TEACHERS, what the boys and girls, under your control, want is practical instruction. That sort that will make them, when they come to assume the cares of manhood and womanhood, better farmers, mechanics and professional men as well as fit the gentler sex to more thoroughly perform those duties that will fall to their lot. Cast away all useless sentimentality, and so select the matters presented to the members of your schools as to have their acquisition be of some real service to them. We all know that the minds of children, more so than their older friends, are exceedingly susceptible, and readily grasp facts of the gravest and deepest nature if properly presented. Spread each day a feast of good things for those who have a perfect right to consider you the fountain from which they must draw. In reading you will notice many new ideas that you can, with little trouble, so arrange as to make them servicable to your schools, and to best do this you should have a pocket scrap book, then consider no day's work finished until you have secured a sufficient amount of rich, rare and spicy gleanings to be embellished, enlarged upon and used as you see fit. Do not depend entirely upon text books, render them assistants rather than principals and you will be astonished to find how rapidly your charges will catch the inspiration; they will do without light reading and in after life thank you most heartily not only for the additional knowledge acquired, but equally as much for the discipline administered to their intellectual faculties.

Notice.

All persons indebted to Isaac Guggenheimer & Co. are requested to make immediate payment, as all accounts remaining unsettled by the first of February will be given for collection. 3-tf

Rose Cold and Hay Fever.

Being seriously troubled with Hay Fever and Rose Cold, I (at the solicitation of a friend) tried Ely's Cream Balm and was surprisd in obtaining almost immediate relief. I heartily endorse and earnestly recommend it to all similarly afflicted. W. P. Andrus, Druggist, Metuchen, N. J. August 20, 1879.

For Hay Fever I recommend Ely's Cream Balm. It entirely relieved me from the first application; have been a sufferer for ten years. Going from home and neglecting to take the remedy, I had an attack; after returning I immediately resorted to it, and found instant relief. I believe, had I begun its use earlier, I should not have been troubled. Have stood heat, dust and draughts as well as during other months. J. Collver, Clerk, 118 Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J. 4t2

F. H. Drake's Sufferings.

F. H. Drake, Esq., Detroit, Mich., suffered beyond all description from a skin disease, which appeared on his head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. The most careful doctoring failed to help him, and after all had failed he used the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally, and was cured, and has remained perfectly well to this day. 4t4

Something New.

One of the leading features of New York city is the eagerness with which the people accept any decided improvement that may be introduced. The rush now in that city is for the new kind of Seidlitz Powders, which far excel the old kind, being as pleasant as lemonade. They are called Seidlitine Seidlitz Powders—put up in two neat wooden boxes and sold for five cents each. 2t4

—Rag and Woolen carpets just received at Valentine & Co's stores. Hendsome designs, and great variety of styles. Call and inspect them before looking elsewhere.

—Finst and handsomest robes and furs ever brought to Beellefonte just received at Valentine & Co's store. They are beauties, and will be sold at a low figure.

INVIGORATING Food for the Brain and Nerves is what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Ginger Tonic restores the vital energies and brings good health quicker than angthing you can use. *Tribune.* See adv. 2t4

AN Old Lady writes us: "I am 65 years old and was feeble and nervous all the time, when I bought a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. I have used little more than one bottle and feel as well as at 30." See other column. 2t4

Never forget that biliousness and constipation are entirely curable with MANALIN.

Frank Blair has just opened another fine lot of solid silver ware, from the Gorham Co., which are put up in handsome satin cases. These goods, in connection with his stock of superior silver-plated ware, where the finest display of silver ware ever exhibited in town. As he is the agent for the Gorham Co., he sells at the factory retail prices. d-w-t-f.

DEATH to rats, mice, roaches and ants; Parsons' exterminator. Barns, granaries and households cleared in a single night. No fear of bad smells. Best and cheapest vermin killer in the world. Sold everywhere.

Doctor bills are abominable and not needed in kidney and liver affections, as PERUNA and MANALIN will cure them.

A sure positive cure for costiveness, MANALIN.

For piles, constipation and a torpid liver, never fail to take MANALIN.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, *free of charge*. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH INMAN, Station D, New York City. 14 1 26t

ESTRAYED.—Came upon the premises of the subscriber in Howard twp., on or about the 1st of November, 1881, a dark brindle bull, about two years old. The owner or owners are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take the animal away or it will be disposed of according to law. J. W. LUCAS.
HOWARD, Jan. 27, 1882.

LUCRATIVE EMPLOYMENT for the winter in farming districts. Very large returns for comparatively little labor. For full particulars address immediately, ORANGE JUDD CO., 751 Broadway, New York. 2t4

LUCRATIVE EMPLOYMENT for the winter in farming districts. Very large returns for comparatively little labor. For full particulars address immediately ORANGE JUDD CO. 751 Broadway, N. Y.

STARTLING DISCOVERY! LOST MANHOOD RESTORED. A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y

SOUTH Don't locate before seeing our James River Settlement. Illustrated catalogue free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Surry Co., Va. 5-4t

JOB PRINTING Done in the best manner at lowest rates a The Bellefonte REPUBLICAN Office

WHAT WE HAVE NOT GOT!

We have no Dress goods, all wool, and a yard wide, at 8 cents per yard.

We have no yard-wide Muslins at 2 cents per yard.

We have no Calicos at 2 cents per yard.

We have no hand-made Shoes, all warranted, at 75 cents per pair.

We have no First-Class, all wool suits for Men, at $2.50.

We have no trash of any kind that we are trying to gull the community with.

BUT WE HAVE GOT

A better grade of Dress Goods, at 15 cents and up, than can be bought at any other store in Bellefonte at same price.

We have at from 6 cents up a better value in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins than the same price will buy you elsewhere.

We have CARPETS that have two ounces more wool to the yard, at same prices that lower grades bring elsewhere.

We have the LARGEST STOCK of CARPETS, best assortment to select from that can be found in Centre county.

We have the best Three Dollar Child's Suits that the money can procure.

We have the best Five Dollar School Suits in Bellefonte for that price.

We have the best Ten Dollar Suits for Men sold anywhere.

We have the best work, trimmings, fits and appearance in our Clothing for the money procured in the county. All first-class Clothiers are selling the same make of Clothing. No slop-shop trash, thrown or pasted together, but regularly sewed, same as any Merchant Tailor would or could make them.

We have the very best hand-made BOOTS and SHOES that we can find, and warrant them. And our warrant means just what it expresses.

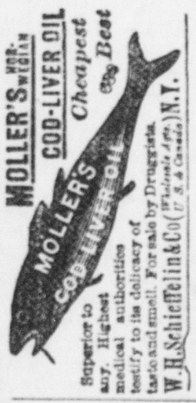
We have a reputation of 30 years' trading at stake to uphold all we advertise.

We have the interest of our Trade at stake, and always strive to keep our Customers well satisfied. This we accomplish by always giving the full value for what money they give us.

Call and convince your wavering mind.

S. & A. LOEB.

15-tf



WHEN WHERE AND HOW to advantageously purchase or settle Western Farm Lands. 12 columns of invaluable illustrated matter by one of the Editors just returning from a 5,000 mile inspection tour. Send 15c. for February AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, English or German, 751 Broadway, New York.

ARTICS, Gum Boots, Sandals, etc., at DOLL & MINGLE'S, Brockerhoff row.

AGENTS Wanted TO SELL THE LIFE, TRIAL & EXECUTION OF GUITEAU THE ASSASSIN
Complete history of his shameful life; full record of the most notorious trial in the anals of crime. Profusely illustrated. Low priced. Outfit 50 cts For circulars and terms address, HUBBARD BROS., Philadelphia, Pa. 4t4

Diary Free for 1882, with improved interest table, calendar, &c. Sent to any address on receipt of two three cent stamps. Address, Charles E. Hires & Co., 1109 Delaware Ave., Phila.

SOUTH Don't locate before seeing our James River Settlement. Illustrated catalogue free. J. F. Mancha, Claremont, Surry county, Va. 2t4

LARGEST STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES In the county. DOLL & MINGLE.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 31, 1881.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$355,685.38
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	18,495.00
Due from approved reserve agents	8,279.52
" " State Banks and Bankers	3,182.19
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	27,289.01
Current expenses and taxes paid	5,322.22
Checks and other cash items	1,276.44
Bills of other Banks	285.00
Nickels and pennies	157.86
Specie	18,625.00
Legal tender notes	27,943.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500.00
Total	$571,040.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	35,000.00
Undivided profits	18,277.12
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	90,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	140,874.76
Time certificates of deposits	171,281.92
Due to other National Banks	15,597.26
Due to State Banks and Bankers	209.56
Total	$571,040.62

State of Pennsylvania, } (S. S.)
COUNTY OF CENTRE.

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1882.
WILBUR F. REEDER, Notary Public.

Correct—attest,
E. C. HUMES,
JAMES A. BEAVER,
ADAM HOY,
} Directors.

RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Board of Commissioners of Centre County, January 3, 1882:

Resolved, That the present Board of Commissioners be governed by the following rules and regulations, and for the information of the public it is ordered that they be published four successive weeks in each newspaper of the county:

1st, That the County Commissioners meet in their office in the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m and 4 o'clock p. m.

2nd, All goods and material for the use of the county must be purchased by the Commissioners or by their order.

3d, All bills must be itemized when presented to the Board for payment.

4th, No orders to be drawn until the Board of Commissioners approve the bill.

5th, No goods or material of any kind for the use of the county to be purchased from any of the County Commissioners.

JOHN WOLF,
H. C. CAMPBELL,
A. J. GREIST,
} Comm'rs.

W. MILES WALKER, Clerk. 2t4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Geo. Northammer, late of Rush twp., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JACOB GRIFFIN, Administrator.
Half Moon, Centre Co., Pa. 1t6

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of D. H. Chandler, deceased.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills of Centre county, upon the estate of D. H. Chandler, deceased, late of Huston twp., all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent to make them known to the undersigned without delay. JOHN ARDELL, Jr.
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa. 1t6

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Peter Schreck, late of College township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
THOMAS DALE, Administrator.
Lemont, Centre Co., Pa. 1t6

FANCY SLIPPERS for the holidays at DOLL & MINGLE'S.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the account of Michael Runkle, adm'r. of Annie M. Runkle, deceased. The undersigned an auditor appointed to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to said account and restate the same in accordance with his finding, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bellefonte, on Saturday, the 18th day of February, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of his appointment. WM. C. HEINLE,
2t4 Auditor.

AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE to sell the Life and Complete History of THE TRIAL of GUITEAU
A sketch of his erratic career and Full History of the strange scenes and Startling Disclosures of his trial; the most costly and remarkable in the annals of crime. Well Illustrated. Will sell immediately. Agents outfit, 50c. Terms to agents liberal. Address, Hubbard Bros., Publishers, 723 Chestnut St., Phila. 2t4

What Makes the Children Laugh? Cat's Cradle! The Handsomest Fine Art Juvenile Book, with 60 Colored Illustrations. 1 vol. Quarto. $2.00. S. WORTHINGTON, 770 Broadway, N. Y. 1t4

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Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Porter's Masterly Effort.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Judge Porter continued his speech to the jury this morning. He was frequently interrupted by outbursts of anger by the prisorer who saw the force of Porter's unanswerable argument. After allowing Guiteau to deliver himself of several abusive remarks Judge Porter resumed:

"This whole defense has been a shame and imposture—an imposture which was supposed to have gained a strength of credence from reiteration. The truth asserted by this defense is that truth which was uttered with effrontery enforced by persistence and reduplicated by reiteration—this truth, which they assert in opposition to that truth which you are to ascertain and declare. In my remarks yesterday I showed you how the prisoner has belied, by acts, his profession; how he has belied, by his acts, the character given him by his counsel. I showed you that he had been a liar, a swindler, a murderer at heart from the beginning; that this man has grown worse every year of his life. We have all seen and know—"

Guiteau—That's bosh, and you know it, Porter.

Judge Porter continued to depict the character of the prisoner and the falsity of his defense, when Guiteau again and again interrupted him, at one time calling out: "Attorney General MacVeagh wouldn't have anything to do with it."

Judge Porter, half-replying to the prisoner, said—And this Christian gentleman would have you to believe that Attorney General MacVeagh had dipped his hands in Garfield's blood.

Guiteau—Oh, that's very fine.

A moment later, allusion having been made by Judge Porter to the present attorney general, Guiteau bawled out: "He's a high-toned gentleman, and you're a wine-bibber. I have your record, Mr. Porter."

Judge Forter, with deliberation—Well perhaps I am.

Continuing, Judge Porter said: This Christian gentleman, who prays every night and every morning, would have you believe I am a wine-bibber. With great effect and impressive earnestness in his manner, Judge Porter emphasized, by an anecdote which he related, the distinction between the spirit of love and the spirit of woe—the latter being expressed in the life and character of the prisoner.

The first serious outbreak of the morning occurred when Porter, adverting to the statement of the prisoner's counsel and reiterating the assertion of the prisoner himself that the notes of Stenographer Baily were destroyed by the prosecution because they would have been fitted for the defense, denied the right of the defense to expect or demand to see papers prepared by the prosecution solely for their own use. Furthermore, said Judge Porter, there was not contained in them anything as asserted by the defense that would have improved their standing in this case.

Scoville insisted upon being heard, and demanded the court should stop counsel from making any such statements on his own authority as to the contents of the papers which had not been in evidence before the jury.

Judge Porter insisted he had a right to deny statements of the same character made by the other side.

Judge Cox thought counsel had no right to make a statement as to the contents of such paper.

Judge Porter, with much feeling, protested that he had been a practitioner longer than the judge and had never before heard such a ruling. He (Porter) was, of course, debarred from taking legal exception against the unfairness of the position, which would admit all sorts of statements from the prisoner and from his counsel and yet would debar the prosecution from opportunity of refutation.

Reed, with considerable excitement, said: "If I were judge I would put him under arrest. Such insolence to the court should be punished."

Judge Porter resumed his argument, and proceeded to discuss the question of reasonable doubt as an element of the defense of insanity, referring to the decision of Judge Martin, of New Jersey, which had been reinforced by a decision in Ohio.

Replying to a taunt from the prisoner, Judge Porter described him as being as slippery as an orange peel, as venomous as a rattlesnake without rattles, but not without fangs.

After recess Judge Porter resumed his argument, and pointed out the cunning duplicity which characterized the acting of the prisoner since the beginning of the trial. You are, gentlemen of the jury, no more kings in respect of law than is the prisoner in the dock, who sits uncrowned save with his own conceit. Referring to the oft repeated assertion that he had sent Garfield prepared to meet his God and he (Guiteau) too was ready to die, if God willed, Judge Porter with deliberate emphasis said: I do not believe in all this assemblage, there is one soul that contemplates with such abject terror the possibility of facing his Maker as does this brazen murderer.

Guiteau whirled around with the ferocity of a wild beast and fairly yelled: 'That's a miserable lie, and you know it, Porter, and you are an infernal scoundrel. I hope God Almighty will send for you soon—both you and Corkhill. Such a miserable, stinking whine as that is.'

In closing for the day Judge Porter said:

Murder has been in the world since the first born of woman slew the second born, and God knowing man's nature inscribed on tables of stone 'Thou shalt not kill.' Human life to Guiteau is of small value.

'Life,' said he, in one of his three letters, 'is a fickle dream,' etc. 'Whoso shedeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed,' says the gospel, and against this we have had the gospel of Guiteau. You are to judge whether the gospel of our Maker or the gospel of this murderer shall prevail.

The incident of the ax Judge Porter turned against the defense with telling effect: 'And this raising of the murderous ax against his own sister, which she in her honesty of soul imagined an indication of insanity, but which in reality was but in keeeping with the cowardly attack from behind upon his infirm father and with the devilish depravity which culminated in his murdering the president; this raising of the ax was the only evidence of insanity which his sister could recall through her forty years of knowledge of her brother.'

At 3:15, Judge Porter not having concluded his argument, the court adjourned until to-morrow.

Porter's Points.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23.—For every seat in the court room this morning there were at least ten claiming them, the applicants besieging every avenue of approach. Members of the press, counsel, and court officers found the greatest difficulty in forcing their way through immense throngs that blocked up every passage way. Even holders of special tickets were unable to get near enough to the police and bailiff to show them when the doors closed. One thousand people were left outside. As soon as court opened Guiteau made the following announcement:

I spent yesterday in examining my mail. I had several hundred letters, many of them from ladies, and some were very lengthy. I desire to express my thanks to the ladies for their kind and tender letters. One letter suggests that General Arthur give me a cabinet office. Now I want to say I would not take any offi from President Arthur, and under the circumstances I don't think it would be proper that I should accept one now. In regard to Judge Porter I want to say as to him having the closing of the case that if he attempts to mislead the court or jury, I and my counsel will stop him. He don't properly represent the government; he only represents himself.

Said Judge Porter: If it please your honor and gentlemen of the jury, in my own infirmity, for I share your fatigue, I proceed as best I can to discharge my duty. The nature of this duty is such that I should feel that I were almost accessory after the fact if I should fail to speak such words as I can to aid you in reaching a proper conclusion. Thus far the trial has practically been conducted by the prisoner and Scoville. Every one has been denounced at their will, and even now I am informed I will be interrupted by both.

In reply to a broadcast imputation put upon the government witnesses that they were offered special inducements by Colonel Corkhill to come here and testify, Judge Porter said, not one dollar can Colonel Corkhill draw from the treasury except upon proper vochers certified according to law, and not a single witness has received one dollar more than the bare allowance provided by law.

Judge Porter repelled the assumption of counsel for defense that there was a man upon the jury who would hang. The prisoner himself had indicated he rested his safety upon one man.

Guiteau—I rely upon twelve men.

The arguments for the defense for the last seven days had all been directed to this one object—to divide the jury.

Judge Porter addressed himself upon this subject with great force of argument and eloquence, directly to the intelligence and conscience of the jury.

They must not believe that any man of them thought to disregard this evidence and acquit the criminal unless you perjure your souls and assume your share of the responsibility for the murder of the lamented Garfield.

Guiteau—That's all bosh; I am very glad these papers are here. When the attorney general seen them he wouldn't have anything to do with the case.

Judge Porter then explained at some length the relations of the court and the prosecution to this case, in reply as he said, to frequent insinuations of the prisoner and his counsel that he (Porter) and his associate were improperly influenced by the expectation of money reward, and had entered into conspiracy to execute law and convict this prisoner.

Blaine's Reception.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19.—Ex-Secretary Blaine gave a notable dinner party this evening. Among the guests were President Arthur, Governor Leland Stanford, of California, the British Minister, Sackville West, General Sherman, General Hancock, Senator Hill, Henry James, the novelist, Thorndyke Rice, editor of the *North American Review*, Murat Halstead, Andrew Carnegie and S. B. Elkins with many ladies.

The Slayer of Garfield Convicted!

Found Guilty.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—5.50 P. M.—At 5 36 this evening the jury in the Guiteau case brought in a verdict of guilty as indicted.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—As usual Guiteau opened the proceedings of court by announcing:

'My sister has been doing some silly talking in Chicago; she means well, but she is no lawyer.'

Judge Porter immediately resumed his argument. Admonished by the falling snow and the severity of the weather from which he has suffered and from which doubtless the jury also suffered, he felt it necessary to vary somewhat from his original intention and trust to the intelligence and honor of the jury to supply his defects. He would not, therefore, linger on the dry details of evidence, feeling it imperatively necessary that this case should be brought to a conclusion as soon as possible. He would simply touch upon a few salient points of evidence. John W. Guiteau, said Judge Porter, I believe to be an honest man. He came here read - o contribute his means, his evidence and his services to save a brother's life and honored father's name, and yet the truth comes from his lips which must impress upon every one of you the conviction that on the 2d of July this prisoner was as sane as you or I or the judge upon this bench. Reading from the evidence of John W. Guiteau and commenting upon it, Judge Proter said of the prisoner, he has two faces.

Continuing to read from the evidence, Judge Porter was again and again interrupted by the prisoner who called out: "Read the record; that's bigger; that's my brother; he is no brother to me, and never has been till he came to this trial. It is contemptible in you to speak about my brother in the way you do."

Judge Porter, in an apparently incidental way spoke of the horror and detestation with which the men of all parties and all shades of opinion look upon the prisoner, and the unanimity with which they execrate his act.

"You're a liar, and you know it," shouted the prisoner, with the energy of desperation. "The American people are on my side, and so is the press." As Judge Porter continued his arraignment of the prisoner, Guiteau winced and nervously twisted in his seat, and finally drowned the voice of Judge Porter, who gave way to his clamor. In savage tones he shouted: "A saint from heaven couldn't stand the abuse of that man Porter, and I won't stand it; I will relieve my mind. The idea, this trying to make me out a fighting man, a man of bad character, and that; it's a lie, and he knows it. He is a liar, and I will call him so.

Judge Porter—I am simply giving the sworn statement of his own brother.

Referring to the reference by Reed to Charlotte Corday, Judge Porter said: 'It was left to Reed to make the discovery and to announce to this court and to the world that Charlotte Corday was insane.' Rehearsing the circumstance of Charlotte Corday's life and death, Judge Porter contrasted her act of patriotism with Guiteau's foul murder in the most eloquent and stirring sentences.

The prisoner was roused almost to fury, and bellowed like an infuriated beast, at times completely drowning the speaker's voice. 'God Almighty will curse you, Porter—you miserable whelp you; you can't make he American people believe I am no patriot. To day I suffer in bonds as a patriot, and God will curse you if a hair of my head is injured

Pausing a moment, Judge Porter said: Contrast the conduct of this vindictive, cowardly wretch with Charlotte Corday, who walked peacefully to the scaffold with her hands folded over the crosses on her breast, and the serene smile that denoted her willingness to suffer death for her country and patriotism which instigated her act.

At three o'clock this afternoon Judge Porter concluded his argument and Judge Cox immediately commenced reading his charge to the jury: He referred at length to the insane delusions which he said displayed an important part in this case, and demanded careful consideration and which were the coinage of a diseased brain which defies reason and ridicule and throws into disorder all the springs of a human action. The delivery of the charge occupied one hour and a half and was a careful, clear and consciencious review of the law and evidence.

At fifteen minutes to 5 o'clock the jury retired from the court room and at 5 o'clock the jury still being out the court took a recess until 5:30.

Many of the audience who had virtually been imprisoned since 9 o'clock in the morning availed themselves of the opportunity to obtain fresh air and lunch. The prisoner, at his own request, had been allowed, soon after the jury left the room, to retire to a little room which he has occupied since the trial began as a waiting room during recess. Before leaving the court room he evinced considerable nervousness, but on getting away to comparative seclusion his usual composure and assurance soon returned to him. He sent out for some apples with which to treat his attendants, meanwhile chatting familiarly and good naturedly. He was asked what he thought the jury would do, and replied: "I think they will acquit me or disagree, don't you."

Within ten minutes after the recess had been taken the jury called to the bailiff in waiting that they were ready with their verdict. They were informed that recess had been taken and that Judge Cox had left the court room, so they remained in their room until court assembled. The rumor that the jury had agreed was quickly spread from one to another and the excited crowd surged back into the court room and with eager expectancy anxiously awaited what all seemed to expect, "a verdict of guilty." The musty, antique room is devoid of gas and a score or more of candles, which had been placed upon the desks of judge, counsel and reporters imparted a weird and fancifully unnatural aspect to the grim old place. The shadows thrown upon the dark back ground of the walls seemed like flitting spectres to usher in the sombre procession of those who held in their hands the destiny of a human life. First came the prisoner with quick, nervous step, and as he seated himself in the dock, perhaps for the last time, the light of a solitary candle fell upon his face and disclosed its more than unusual pallor. Not a tremor of the limbs or movement of the muscles of the face was observable as he threw back his head and fixed his gaze upon the door through which the jury was to enter. Judge Cox soon afterward took his seat, the crier called order, and the jury at 5:30 filed slowly into their seats.

Every sound was hushed, save the voice of the clerk as he propounded to the foreman the usual inquiry. Clear and distinct was the reply, "We have." What is your verdict, guilty or not guilty?" With equal distinctness came the reply, "Guilty as indicted." The pent up feelings of the crowd found expression in uproarous demonstrations of applause and approval. Order, order, shouted the bailiffs. Scoville and counsel for the prosecution were simultaneously upon their feet. Scoville attempted to address the court, but the district attorney shouted, "Wait till we have the verdict complete and in due form of law." Order was at length restored and the clerk again addressing the jury said: "Your foreman says guilty as indicted, so say you all." "We do," they all responded. Another demonstration of approval followed this announcement but not so prolonged as the first. Mr. Scoville, still upon his feet, demanded a poll of the jury which was granted, and each juror was called by name, and each in a firm voice promptly responded "guilty."

As the last name was called the prisoner shrieked, 'My blood will be upon the heads of the jury, don't you forget it.'

Mr. Scoville again addressed the court saying, 'Your honor, I do not desire to forfeit any rights I may have under the law and practice in this district. If there is anything I ought to do now to save those rights I would be indebted to your honor to indicate it to me.'

Judge Cox in reply assured him that he should have every opportunity. That the charge would be furnished to him in print to-morrow and he would be accorded all time allowed by law in which to file his exceptions, and that he would also be entitled to four days within which to move an arrest of judgment.

Guiteau, who from the moment Judge Cox began the delivery of his charge had dropped completely his air of flippant arrogance and sat with rigid features and compressed lips, called out in tones of desperation, 'God will avenge this outrage.'

Judge Cox then turned to the jury and said: 'Gentlemen of the jury, I cannot express too many thanks for the manner in which you have discharged your duties. You have richly merited the thanks of your countrymen, and I feel assured you will take with you to your homes the approval of your consciences. With thanks, gentlemen of the jury, I dismiss you.'

With this announcement court was declared adjourned, and the now famous trial which has absorbed public interest for more than ten weeks, was ended. The crowd quickly left the court room and the prisoner, gesticulating with his manacled hands, was led out. As he passed the reporters' tables he leaned over and called out to an acquaintance, 'The court in banc will reverse this business.' His appearance was that of a man deeply moved with indignation at some outrage or indignity which had been put upon him. As he was being put in the van the crowd of men and boys upon the pavement yelled and shouted themselves hoarse, in mockery of the prisoner's constant boast, 'The American press and people are all with me.' The van was quickly driven away, followed until out of sight by the jeers and yells of the crowd.

Scoville will probably file a motion in arrest of judgement and for a new trial on exceptions. The law gives the defense four days to file motions and reasons for a new trial, and it is customary for the court to sit some day to hear arguments thereon. Should this motion be overruled the defendant is entitled to suspension of sentence until after the next general term, not exceeding thirty days. The January general term is now in session and the case cannot go there, but will be appealable to the April term. It is the custom of the April term to run until September, taking a recess over July and August, but should it be closed by the latter part of May, then if the judgment is affirmed, the execution might take place in July.

President Arthur's Hard Work.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The President is said to be the hardest worked man just now in the United States. He dines at half past seven, and is a hearty eater. He generally has friends at dinner, and wine and good stories are not lacking. At dinner he is "Chet" Arthur again. This meal ends with cigars about nine o'clock. After that time he gives himself up to appointments made during the day with various individuals. After these are over about twelve o'clock, he goes into the library and looks over the newspapers arranged there for him, and disposes of such public business as must be transacted without interruption. This occupies him till two or three o'clock in the morning, and sometimes it is four or five before he creeps into that æsthetic bed which has been so elaborately described. He breakfasts every day at ten.

Death of Hon. Clarkson N. Potter.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Hon. Clarkson N. Potter died this morning.

Clarkson Nott Potter, of New Rochelle, was born in Schenectady, New York, in 1825; graduated at Union college and at the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute; for a short time was engaged in surveying in the northwest; studied law, and on coming to the bar commenced practice in the city of New York; received the degree of doctor of laws from Columbia college, New York, in 1872; never held any office but that of representative in congress. He declined a re-election to the Forty-sixth congress, 1878, and was nominated for lieutenant governor of New York on the ticket headed by Francis Robinson, in 1879, and was defeated.

Destructive Fire in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 23.—A fire broke out about one o'clock on Saturday in the five story candy and cracker factory of F. E. Bleck. Owing to the lack of water the flames gained rapid headway, and soon spread to all the adjoining buildings. Seven buildings were destroyed, and the losses on stocks and buildings will aggregate $260,000. The fire was not subdued for three hours, during which time it had full sweep at all the buildings in the locality where the fire originated. James Wickham, a drover of Flavana county, Va., a guest at the Wilson House, was burned to death. A portion of his body was taken out from among the debris about four o'clock Saturday afternoon, and an inquest held thereon.

Spain and Her Colonies.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—There is no foundation for the rumor of a ministerial crisis being imminent. The minister for the colonies is preparing a plan for the general conversion of the Cuban debt and the consolidation of the arrears of the colonial treasury into a five per cent. stock, the revenue to be guaranteed by the custom house of Cuba and the capital to get the subsidiary guarantee of the mother country. Senor Leony Castillo has also instructed the Cuban authorities to abolish corporal punishment of negroes.

Death Warrants Issued.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 24.—Governor Hoyt has issued the death warrants of Frank and Henry Rumberger, Dauphin county; James Nevling, Clearfield county; Frank Small, Allegheny county; Joseph Allison, Indiana county, and Jonathan and Uriah Moyer, Snyder county, and fixed the 24th of March for their execution. A warrant for the execution of John Coyle, jr., of York county, for the murder of Emily Myers last summer, was also issued. The 23 of March is the date fixed for the execution.

Dakota.

CHICAGO, January 23.—A delegation of prominent residents of Dakota passed through here to day for Washington to urge the admission of the southern half of Dakota as a state. All political parties and opinions are represented in the delegation, which numbers seventy-five persons. They say that while the Territory is largely Republican, and with the present party issues will undoubtedly remain so, all of its citizens urge its admission, which they claim has become an absolute necessity. They entertain no doubt that their prayer to Congress will be granted.

Mail Robbers Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., January 24.—Dionycio Garcia, mail messenger in the postoffice at Laredo, Texas, and Fernando Gagia, connected with the Laredo *Times* office, both belonging to highly respectable families, were arrested night before last for robbing the mails. The robberies have been going on for six months, and some eight hundred letters are said to have been stolen since the 1st of December.

True Bills Found.

TRENTON, N. J., January 24.—The grand jury, of Mercer county, to-day found indictments against ten or fifteen Princeton students for malicious mischief, breaking street lamps, etc. All are required to plead on next Friday.

Ravages of Small-pox.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., January 24.—Fifteen new cases of small-pox in Pittsburgh and six in Allegheny City were reported to-day. Twenty deaths from the disease occurred in this city last week.

Committed for Murder.

LONDON, January 19.—Dr. George H. Lawson has been committed for trial in the central criminal court on the charge of wilful murder in causing the death of Percy M. John, his brother-in-law, by poison.

Truth Attested.

Some Important Statements of Well-Known People Wholly Verified.

In order that the public may fully realize the genuineness of the statements, as well as the power and value of the article of which they speak, we publish herewith the *fac-simile* signatures of parties whose sincerity is beyond question. The truth of these testimonials is absolute, nor can the facts they announce be ignored.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 19, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—The undersigned, a member of the staff of Forney's *Progress*, has been a sufferer for years with kidney troubles. The use by him of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has been followed by beneficial results.

W. H. Brady

I know the gentleman whose signature is above, Mr. W. H. Brady, and I can say that any statement made by him deserves to be considered the exact truth.

J. W. Forney

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1881.

W. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: Having received from the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure very marked benefit, I can cordially recommend it to others.

Hendrick.

(D.D., Professor of Greek in the Rochester University and New Testament reviser).

Thousands of equally strong endorsements—many of them in cases where hope was abandoned—have been voluntarily given, showing the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in all diseases of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs. If any one who reads this has any physical trouble, remember the great danger of delay. 13-18-2ys

Cuticura

THE CUTICURA TREATMENT, for the cure of Skin, Scalp and Blood Diseases, consists in the internal use of Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, and the external use of Cuticura and Cuticura Soap, the great skin cures.

SALT RHEUM.

Will McDonald, 2542 Dearborn St., Chicago, gratefully acknowledges a cure for Salt Rheum on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seventeen years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to help himself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his case hopeless; permanently cured by Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally.

PSORIASIS.

H. E. Carpenter, Esq., Henderson, N. Y., cured of Psoriasis or Leprosy, of twenty years standing by the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally. The most wonderful case on record. Cure certified to before a justice of the peace and prominent citizens. All afflicted with itching and scaly diseases should send to us for this testimonial in full.

SKIN DISEASE.

F. H. Drake, Esq., Detroit, Mich., suffered beyond all description from a skin disease which appeared on his hands, head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. The most careful doctoring failed to help him, and after all had failed he used the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures).

SKIN HUMORS.

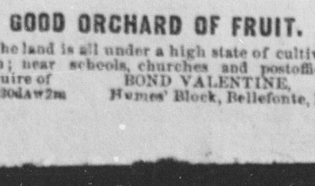
Mrs. S. E. Whipple, Decatur, Mich., writes that her face, head and some parts of her body were almost raw. Head covered with scabs and sores. Suffered fearfully and tried everything. Permanently cured by Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures).

CUTICURA

Remedies are for sale by all druggists. Price of Cuticura, a medicinal jelly, small boxes, 50 cts; large boxes, $1. Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, $1 per bottle. Cuticura Medicinal Toilet Soap, 25cts; Cuticura Medicinal Shaving Soap, 15 cts; in bars for barbers and large consumers, 50 cts. Principal depot,

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

CATARRH



Sanford's Radical Cure.

Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Chills and Fever instantly relieved.

Choking, putrid mucus is dislodged, membrane cleansed, disinfected and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste and hearing restored and constitutional ravages checked.

Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, &c., cured.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

LIGHTNING

Is not quicker than Collins' Voltaic Plasters in relieving pain and weakness of the Kidneys, Liver and Lungs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Female Weakness, Malaria and Fever and Ague. Price 25 cts. Sold everywhere. v14n4

FOR SALE.

A farm, three and one-half miles from Bellefonte, containing

120 ACRES,

with house thereon containing ten rooms, good as new. All necessary outbuildings. Good frame barn, and plenty of good water near the house and barn.

GOOD ORCHARD OF FRUIT.

The land is all under a high state of cultivation; near schools, churches and postoffice. Inquire of BOND VALENTINE, Humes' Block, Bellefonte, Pa

w30daw2m

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

—The ice harvest has commenced in earnest.

—This is the golden opportunity to fill your ice houses.

—We have not heard of any disciples of Oscar Wilde residing in Bellefonte.

—Many persons are suffering with sore arms, the result of recent vaccination.

—The wind which prevailed on Sunday was very destructive to cart-wheel hats.

—The pastoral staff recently presented to Bishop M. A. DeWolfe Howe cost $500.

—Ex-Senator Peale, of Lock Haven, has been in town this week in attendance at court.

—The Williamsport *Sun and Banner* says that C. H. McClure, of the pretty town of Bellefonte, spent Sunday at the Hepburn House, that city.

—It seems to be an established fact in the minds of all who contemplate the grey clouds which cover the sky to-day that a snow storm is impending.

—A letter remains in the Bellefonte postoffice addressed to "Mrs. Anna Bushman, Centre county, Pa." In what part of Centre county does Mrs. Bushman reside?

—There are many persons in town who have not been vaccinated. They should not delay submitting to the operation, however, merely because the disease is not very near.

—It is estimated that over seven hundred representatives will be present at the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic which assembles at Williamsport to day.

—A large number of jurors, witnesses and others in attendance at court are tarrying at the Brockerhoff House. Over one hundred names have been registered since the beginning of the week.

—There is said to be fine sleighing at Snow Shoe and vicinity. It would be a good place for some of our friends who sigh for that exhilarating sport to go and indulge in it to their hearts' content.

—A child of Mr. Frank Mullen, formerly of this place, died in Reynoldsville Thursday, where the family now reside. The remains will be brought to this place to-morrow for interment in the Catholic burying ground.

—Even residents of Philadelphia—that quiet, modest city of Brotherly Love—complain about the cart-wheel hats which bedeck the heads of ladies attending the theatres. Keep your peace, friends, they are invented for some good cause.

—General Beaver is announced as the Decoration Day orator at Lancaster. The announcement is made at this time that the residents of that city may have opportunity to properly prepare for what they will surely receive—a fine address.

—Jack Frost became very familiar this morning. He caused aching pains in fingers, toes and noses; he made buildings crack and creak like the report of a pistol; in fact he used his best efforts to freeze everybody, but didn't quite succeed.

—Mr. J. Sankey, chief-burgess of Philipsburg, was recently presented with a $70 suit of clothes by the grateful citizens of the town. As a proof of his merits and capability as the highest officer in that borough, it is said that law and order has prevailed to a greater extent than ever before.

—Mrs. Switzer, one of the oldest residents of this place, died at Coleville on Sunday at the residence of Mr. Abram Switzer, a relative, and was buried yesterday. She was about 88 years of age. She was much respected, not only on account of her venerable years but for her fine character and moral worth. Her funeral was quite large.

—Mr. Robert Lloyd, one of the prominent citizens of Philipsburg, and the proprietor of an excellent hotel at that place as well as director in the new bank, was in town this morning, and made a visit at this office. He is always a welcome visitor. His hotel in Philipsburg is a favorite resort for Bellefonters when they visit that place and they always receive fine entertainment.

—If teamsters who have occasion to cross the track at the railroad in this place are not more careful we shall be called upon to chronicle a first class accident one of these days. This morning a young man driving an express cart drove over the crossing directly in front of a locomotive that was coming down the track. He was evidently in a big hurry to get up town, but if he had been prevented from doing so in consequence of being pulverized by the engine and his horse killed it wouldn't have been the fault of the engineer. The hind wheels of the cart passed within five feet of the cowcatcher, and it was a most fortunate escape.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The above organization is on its good behavior again so far as Bellefonte is concerned, as all will agree who saw the beautiful cars that made up the 5:14 p. m. mail train which ran into town yesterday. Therefore, as it is more agreeable to commend than to criticise, we take pleasure in copying the following from that brilliant correspondent, George Alfred Townsend, whose letters appear under the *nom de plume* of Gath:

"The Pennsylvania railroad seem to have got at an early period somebody with taste and elegance about them. Take the color of its cars—a rich, royal magenta, with a gold band through it—to begin with. Then their experimenting on splendid new engines, some of which make a mile a minute. They offer prizes to superintendents for the best piece of road-bed. All the new air-brakes, patent platforms, internal fixings, the Pennsylvania railroad adopts before anybody else thinks of them. Along the line of the road there are men constantly inventing improvements. Its station-houses are almost all of stone or brick, built to last into the twenty-first century. Some of these station houses will probably be seen five hundred to six hundred years hence A constant premium is constantly put on people living on the Penusylvania line. Trains between terminated points seldom or never stop at the suburban points, which have their own system of trains, the one never running into the other. The block signal system is on their whole main system, and they carried all the passengers to the Centennial exhibition without the loss of a life. Wherever the Pennsylvania railroad enters it either sweeps away competition or compels it to get up and dust itself. Politeness is enforced along all the line, and full information is given to passengers."

Martha Furnace Items.

The treat given to the Baptist Sunday-school at this place, yesterday, was worthy of mention, and every one in the house, from the old white-headed hero down to the prattling infant, received a 2 pound package of candies and nuts, which made all faces wear a pleasant smile. Our superintendent, D. J. Richards, announced that there was still quite a treat left for the absent ones who would not be forgotten.

Thomas Stine, son of John P Stine, living near Black Oak, was considerably injured on Friday last. While playing ball at school, one of the boys let his bat fly, striking Stine on the head and knocking him down. He was carried home in an unconscious condition. At last accounts he was improving.

We are glad to see the name of our fellow citizen and soldier, General Beaver, mentioned by the papers in such high terms as the next Republican candidate for Governor. There are quite a number of soldiers in this neighborhood who were members of the 45th and 148th Pennsylvania volunteers who know him well as a brave and well-disciplined soldier and officer, always wide-awake to the duties of his command and the interest of his men. He was quick in movement and his sharp eye was ever ready to detect any disorderly act or careless position on the part of any of the soldiers in his command. His eyes were along the whole line at one time, and if there was any misconduct it was detected at once. This is the kind of a man we want at the head of our government, and we have reason to hope that he will be ever alert to the interest of the people. TORRID.

A Little Out of Tune.

This is Bob Burdette's latest contribution to humor. It is what might occur in Bellefonte, as we have all the material necessary for the tableau. Just imagine the scene as you read: A young man who had taken an overdose of rye rum which tangleth the legs and maketh unsteady the feet of the partaker, was holding on to a lamp post and trying to collect his scattered thoughts as to which was the best and broadest guage route for home. As he stood thus, wabbling and shaky, a deaf mute came along and, looking at him, began to express in sign language, with his fingers, his horror and disgust at a man who would drink so much that he could not navigate. Watching the nimble fingers of the deaf mute as he moved them rapidly and waved his arms through the motions, the young man fixed his eye on him and remarked in a very unsteady voice: "Hold on, young fellow—go light on the upper keys. If you take me for a Steinway grand, I'm a little out of tune."

—As Mr. H. K. Hicks, the hardware merchant, was driving through Bishop street Wednesday his horse slipped on the ice and fell, breaking the thills into pieces, and slightly injuring the animal. Mr. Hicks was thrown to the ground but escaped injury.

The Methodist Revival.

The spiritual dissipation in which our friends of the M. E. church are indulging is still continued. A very fine sermon was delivered by the pastor, Rev. George Pennepacker, at the service held last night which was listened to by a large and interested audience.

The theme of the sermon was the different foundations on which men build and their relation to this and the future life. At times he was quite eloquent and it was noticeable that his words were proving deeply effective. At the close of the sermon an invitation was extended to all who desired to do so to show their repentance by coming forward. The invitation was accepted by a very large number of people, all of whom seemed to be deeply in earnest in their search for forgiveness. About half an hour was spent by the members of the church in singing and entreaties with the penitents. There was an entire abscence of any unseemingly demonstration. It is certainly a work in which Christians of all denominations should engage and over which they should rejoice. It is sheer folly to say that there is nothing in it and that it begins and ends in excitement. One of the youngest and at the same time one of the strongest Protestant denominations lives to attest the result of just such work, and the examplary lives of thousands of Christians in all parts of the civilized world who were "born again" under similar influences prove its lasting and good effect. We are glad to say that there was an entire absence of anything that had the appearance of scoffing at or trifling with anything so solemn and serious on the part of the congregation who did not participate in the services. The meeting closed at an early hour, the pastor giving the mourning penitents some excellent advice on the way of salvation just before dismissing them. We advise our friends to give the movement all the encouragement in their power, either by speaking a good word for it or by personal attendance, until every inhabitant of the town has pledged themselves, in the presence of witnesses, to a new and religious life. If this could be accomplished, a great point would be gained not only to the church, but also in making good citizens of the State and Nation.

High Rents.

The evil effects of slight prosperity are becoming painfully apparent in our borough. Its most noticeable effect is the enormous and uncalled for increase of rents. Property owners have leagued together to place the rental of their houses at the highest figures possible without inciting outright rebellion on the part of tenants. Instances are legion where, after the first of April, houses will rent for 100 per cent. more than their owners are now receiving for them. This is stupidity, ignorance and selfishness in a superlative degree. Its result will be either to close up the new industries altogether or to induce some wise, far-sighted capitalist to build houses suitable for persons of moderate means at a rental within the bounds of reason. The latter result will, of course, be hailed with delight, but the former is more likely to ensue. We do not desire to make invidious distinctions, but it is apparent to the most casual observer that those who are foremost in increasing rents are *not* the men who have invested their capital in industries. They are, however, the wealthy men of the town, and intend to reap the advantages of any business activity. It will be well, however, for all to note the business men who have the real interest of the borough at heart and remember it in a practical manner if occasion offers in the future.

Schenck—Quiggle.

We notice by our exchanges that a very pleasant matrimonial event occurred on Thursday evening, the 19th inst., at Wayne Station, the contracting parties being Mr. Lloyd Schneck, of Howard, this county, and Miss Cordie Quiggle, daughter of S. A. Quiggle, of the former place. The cermony was performed by Rev. D. B. McCloskey, of the Jamestown circuit, in a very happy manner, and after it was over the young couple received the congratulations of numerous friends. The presents received were numerous and costly. After a trip to eastern cities the newly-married couple will reside in Howard.

—A long-haired individual, wearing a plug hat and ulster, was seen rushing around town this morning at a lively rate. When he entered an uptown hotel some of the inmates took him to be Sun-Flower Oscar, but when he stepped up to the bar and ordered a hot-water mash with three fingers of the "critter" thrown in the thought was quickly dispelled.

—The cold was not so intense this morning as it has been for several days past.

The Mill Hall Strike

MR. EDITOR.—Permit me to inform your patrons that the difference between R. Mann & Sons, axe manufacturers at this place, and their late employes, are apparently as far from adjustment as ever.

The hands, 110 in number, went out on the 5th inst., after giving the firm due notice, for an advance in wages—for the same pay that the same work readily commanded at other places. The strike embraced all save less than a half dozen of the hands then employed. Of the strikers *not one* has returned to the firm's employ, nor signified a desire to do so, nor would do so if opportunity offered, except their demands were conceded.

There are not more than twenty men employed by the firm at this time and among them there is *not one mechanic*—only such as would not be permitted to enter their shops under ordinary circumstances.

To induce good men to come here the report is circulated that nearly all the old hands have returned to work and that only a few stands are vacant. Under this impression a few *workmen* have come here, but upon hearing matters explained to them have returned to their homes in every instance.

The object of this communicaton is to correct the false reports alluded to. The men are *solid* and will remain so. JUSTICE.

January Court.

Court opened on Monday of this week, His Honor Judge Orvis with his newly elected associates Larimer and Runkle on the bench.

Monday forenoon was taken up with presenting motions and petitions. Monday afternoon Robert Lloyd, of Philipsburg, was sworn as foreman of the Grand jury. The returns of the constable and the questions of granting licenses to sell intoxicating drinks occupied the attention of the Court. The Associate Judges exercised the prerogative of their office by overruling the President Judge and granting license to John I. Delong, of Liberty township.

On Tuesday the case of Fred Kurtz against Wm. Alexander to recover for services rendered by Mr. Kurtz to Mr. Alexander during the campaign of 1876, was tried. This trial was very aptly styled a "Democratic Picnic." The court, two counsel on each side, clients and a majority of the jurors were Democrats. The trial occupied the entire day and resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for $39.37.

Wednesday morning the case of the Commonwealth vs. Samuel Hardy was tried—charged with stealing an axe from E. P. Jones. Verdict, guilty.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. E. P. Jones, charged with selling intoxicating drinks without license, on trial at present.

The grand jury passed upon a number of indictments and are still at work.

Sheriff's Sales.

The properties advertised for sale by Sheriff Dunkle have been disposed of as follows:

The John Bright property, in Aaronsburg, to A. D. Weaver and Samuel Ettinger, trustees of the Lutheran church, for $33.

The Nathan Hurley property, in Unionville, to George Osman, of that place, for $131.

The property of John E. Murray and Mary A. Murray, in Lemont, to James A. Beaver and Adam Hoy, Esq's., for $2100.

Tract of land belonging to John Lord, of Unionville, to Wm. L. Nesbitt for $1200.

Lot of ground in Haines township, owned by John Bright, to George M. Keister for $68.

The Bellefonte Normal Class.

The class meets regularly at half past seven o'clock on Tuesday evening of each week in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. The subject for the next meeting is: "The Jewish Tabernacle, its Furniture and Services." Models of these interesting objects will be exhibited. Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., says of them, "As every thing in the Tabernacle pointed to Christ and his sacrifice, the value of these models for the illustration of Gospel truth can hardly be over estimated." Revs. Furst, DeLong and Crittenden are expected to take part in the exercises. All persons interested in the study of the Scriptures are welcome. F. P. GREEN, Secretary.

—The following from the Williamsport *Sun and Banner* exalts us almost to the seventh heaven of delight:

If it is small the Bellefonte *Daily News* is one of the sprightliest dailies on our exchange list and is managed with more than ordinary ability.

We heartily return the compliment. Our estimation of the *Sun and Banner* is shown by numerous quotations from its columns.

—Latest slang phrase: "How's your vac?"

Watermelons in January.

To show what possibilities are in store even for Bellefonters we quote the following about a New Jersey family:

"The family of Peter Matson, living near Burlington, N. J., eat melons for dinner every day, and expect to do so all winter. Matson laid away 250 melons during the season, preserving them by a process which he professes to have invented. He varnished each melon all over and then sealed up the stem. Not long ago he invited a number of his friends to dinner and brought out three large watermelons for dessert. His friends all united in saying that they never tasted more delicious melons even in the regular season. The news of Matson's preserving powers reached a large fruit dealer in Philadelphia, and a representative of the dealer went to Burlington and requested the privilege of tasting some of the fruit. He pronounced them delicious, and at once negotiated for fifty of the melons. Matson hesitated some time, but at last concluded to part with a portion of his stock, as the price offered was large. They are to be placed on sale at fabulous prices in Philadelphia in a few days. The dealer wants Matson to preserve several thousand for him next summer, or else sell him his process. Local physicians declare that the varnish used to prevent the melons from spoiling is sufficient to have poisoned all those who have partaken of them, yet the members of the family never enjoyed better health.

Struck a Bonanza.

A Denver, Col., paper is authority for the statement that Mr. A. L. Shearer, formerly of Philipsburg, this county, has struck a rich bonanza in his recent gold and silver mining operations in that State. In a brief time he has made $10,000 and is now Superintendent of the Manhattan Gold and Silver Mining Company. He surprised the residents of that section, last Tuesday, by shipping from the company's Thunderbolt shaft several hundred pounds of ore which gave the extraordinary mill run of 37 ounces of gold and 180 ounces of silver per ton for first-class, and 10 ounces of gold and 35 ounces of silver for second class, and 9 ounces of gold and 40 ounces of silver for third class. This is one of the largest yields per ton of any shipment ever made; but then Centre county people can eclipse the best efforts of their western cousins every time.

—General Carr is a good Indian fighter. He has no parlor Carr.—*Ex.* No, but you're brave enough to deserve a palace, Carr.—*Salem Sunbeam.* And when you die you shall have a box, Carr.—*Steubenville Herald.* Your stock, Carr, is rising.—*Railway Journal.* If it all ends in smoke, Carr, there'll be the devil to pay.—*Lafayette Leader.* Give us your hand, Carr.—*Springfield Sunday News.* How do you like this truck, Carr? — *Arkansas Traveler.* Write us where you do your sleeping, Carr, and we'll send you the *Drummer* by mail, Carr.—*The Drummer.* Perhaps you are lucky enough to have a cabin, Carr; but will it accommodate, also, your horse, Carr?—*Pittston Press.* Would you be a freight, Carr, to take the contract to kill Os-Car? The project may seem Wilde, but carry it out and you will deserve the gift of a whole railway, Carr. This is private, Carr.

—State Treasurer Butler will please accept our thanks for a copy of the annual Report of the State Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1881. The report shows the finances of the State to be in good condition. The increase of revenue over the estimates made at the commencement of the fiscal year just closed has entirely relieved the treasury from the heavy floating indebtedness existing at that time. The Treasurer expresses the belief that a less amount of revenue than the present laws produce will be sufficient to meet all the necessary requirements of the government in the future, and in view of this thinks the time has arrived when our important industries should be relieved from some of their heavy burdens of taxation.

—We have received a communication about a letter received at the Bellefonte post-office some time ago, addressed to "James Davis, Parker township, Centre Co., Pa.," and noticed at the time in these columns. We visited the post-office to learn its present whereabouts and were informed that it was sent to the dead letter office at Washington, D. C., on the 19th of December, 1881, as it had not been called for. Letters which reach the dead letter office are there opened and if they contain important matter are returned to the writer. If our correspondent does not hear of his letter again he must conclude that it was not considered important. He can, however, communicate with the dead letter office and take his chances in regard to receiving a reply.

—Abundant ice harvests are reported in every direction.

Foundry and Machinists.

W. P. Duncan & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

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9 9-1y. GEORGE L. POTTER,

Furst's Building.) High street.-Bellefonte

Railroads.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table Jan. 23, 1882.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A.M.	Mail P.M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	4 05
Flemington	5 29	4 10
Mill Hall	5 32	4 14
Beech Creek	5 43	4 26
Eagleville	5 47	4 31
Howard	5 53	4 41
Mount Eagle	6 03	4 49
Curtin	6 08	4 54
Milesburg	6 15	5 04
Bellefonte	6 25	5 14
Milesburg	6 31	5 24
Snow Shoe Int.	6 38	5 37
Unionville	6 48	5 37
Julian	6 59	5 48
Martha	7 10	5 56
Port Matilda	7 18	6 07
Hannah	7 26	6 15
Fowler	7 30	6 17
Bald Eagle	7 40	6 29
Vail	7 45	6 34
Arriv at Tyrone	7 55	6 44
EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 30	8 30
East Tyrone	7 37	8 37
Vail	7 40	8 40
Bald Eagle	7 45	8 45
Hannah	7 57	8 59
Port Matilda	8 05	9 09
Martha	8 13	9 17
Julian	8 23	9 26
Unionville	8 33	9 37
Snow Shoe Int.	8 42	9 47
Milesburg	8 45	9 50
Bellefonte	8 55	10 00
Milesburg	9 05	10 10
Curtin	9 15	10 20
Mount Eagle	9 19	10 25
Howard	9 26	10 35
Eagleville	9 36	10 45
Beech Creek	9 40	10 50
Mill Ha.	9 52	11 02
Flemington	9 55	11 05
Arrive at Lock Haven	10 00	11 10

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Monday, Dec. 19, 1881:

WESTWARD.		
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia	11 55	p m
" " Harrisburg	4 25	a m
" " Williamsport	8 40	a m
" " Jersey Shore	9 09	a m
" " Lock Haven	9 40	a m
" " Renovo	11 05	a m
" arr at Erie	7 45	p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia	8 00	a m
" " Harrisburg	12 15	p m
" arr. at Williamsport	3 25	p m
" " Lock Haven	4 20	p m
" " Renovo	5 45	p m
" " Kane	10 05	p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at	5 35	p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia	11 20	a m
" " Harrisburg	3 05	p m
" " Williamsport	7 10	p m
" arr at Lock Haven	8 10	p m
EASTWARD.		
LOCK HAVEN EXP. leaves L. H.	7 50	a m
" " Williamsport	05	a m
" arr at Harrisburg	12 55	p m
" " Philadelphia	5 15	p m
ADY. EXP. leaves Kane	6 00	a m
" " Renovo	10 05	a m
" " Lock Haven	11 15	a m
" " Williamsport	12 15	p m
" arr at Harrisburg	3 30	p m
" " Philadelphia	7 05	p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie	11 35	a m
" " Renovo	9 60	p m
" " Lock Haven	10 10	p m
" " Williamsport	11 30	p m
" arr at Harrisburg	3 00	a m
" " Philadelphia	7 00	a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport	12 15	a m
" arr at Harrisburg	3 15	a m
" " Philadelphia	7 00	a m

Erie Mail and Fast Line West and Pacific Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R.R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R.R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R.R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R.; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R.R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R.R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains

ROBT. NEILSON, Gen'l Supt.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Jan. 23, 1882.

Leaves Snow Shoe 5.00 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 6.55 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 9.12 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.00 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.30 p. m., arrives Bellefonte 4.10 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 5.45 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 7.25 p. m.

S. S. BLAIR, General Sup't

Best business now before the public You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me. ja16d6m&wly

Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Local Department.

—Philipsburg will soon be connected with Clearfield by telephone.

—Philipsburg is well pleased with her water works and wouldn't sell out at any price.

—The heavy wind of Sunday blew the spire from the Centre Hall Lutheran church.

—It is claimed that there will be 250,000,000 feet of lumber put in the Susquehanna this year.

—The interest in regard to Guiteau increased as the trial approached an end, and all rejoice over the result.

—Car wheels by the car load are arriving at the car shops daily, which indicates a brisk business at the works

—Mr. R. M. Bailey, the telephone men, has been in town several days looking after the interests of the service.

—Phil'ipsburgers were much pleased with Miss Laura Keller's recent elocutionary entertainment in that place.

—The wife of Mr. Harry Kanarr, of Benner township, whose death occurred on Monday, was buried on Wednesday.

—Mr. W. P. Hughes, the contractor, formerly of this place, but now in Philipsburg, paid Bellefonte a visit Friday.

—We have not heard yet of any damage being done to property hereabouts by the tempestous wind of Saturday night.

—In the opinion of some the Arcade building will present a "loud" appearance when the painters are through with it.

—The waters of Spring creek were coffee-colored on Saturday and several unsuccessful fishermen rambled up and down the banks.

—The small-pox scare in this city is about over.—*Altoona Tribune.* Is the disease over, though? That's where the shoe pinches.

—More than two hundred signatures of residents of Centre county in attendance at court graced the Garman House register last week.

—Capt. Austin Curtin, of Gregg Post No. 95, was elected a delegate at large at the G. A. R. encampment at Williamsport, and Mr. Geo. F. Paris, alternate.

—The Bellefonte postoffice closes regularly every night at eight o'clock. It seldom if ever varies more than a quarter of a minute from that particular time.

—The snow storm which set in this morning in such a business-like way didn't amount to much after all and the face of the liveryman brighteneth not.

—Landlordism as practiced in Ireland can not be much more oppressive than landlordism in the pretty little borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.

—Our physicians report but few cases of sickness in town, and say that the general healthfulness of the borough is good, which is gratifying intelligence.

—Two bears and a man were observed on the street Thursday. The bears danced for the benefit of the young folks and the man passed round the hat.

—Johnstown and Hollidaysburg sports arrange cock fights for their amusement. It probably never occurred to these men that they might engage in a more high-toned business.

—Mr. William Armstrong, one of Potter's Mills prominent citizens was in town Saturday and looked in upon us a few moments. He reports nothing "new under the sun" in his vicinity.

—The lovely scarlet flower which attracts so much attention in the window of Mr. Harry Teats' residence is known as the Pomsetta, and was purchased at the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio.

—The register at the Brockerhoff House continues to boom. The tremendous rush of guests to the house, which was so much greater than expected on Monday last, has continued, uninterrupted, every day of this week.

—Bellefonte Normal Bible class in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. at half past seven o'clock on Tuesday evening. Subject, The Ministry of Christ in Upper Galilee, including the call and appointment of the twelve apostles.

—Bellefonte has no brass band.—*Huntingdon Globe.* Correct. The citizens of Bellefonte don't care a picayune for brass band music—that is, not since they found out that the band was liable to call upon them occasionally for a few funds to help the organization a long.

The Labor Troubles at Mill Hall.

There appeared in a recent issue of the NEWS a communication signed "Justice," in regard to the labor troubles at Mill Hall, in which the writer charges that the employes have been unjustly treated by the proprietor. It is not our purpose to discuss this matter, but in order that both sides of the question may be heard we publish the following statement signed by the proprietors of the works:

The labor trouble at Mill Hall having assumed so serious an aspect as to become a matter of public interest and the true situation having been so freely misrepresented as to reflect discredit on our management, we think it due to ourselves and to our present workmen to make the following statement:

During last fall when Wm. Mann, jr., & Co., of Lewistown, were in the midst of their busiest season, and therefore not in a position to shut down for a single day, the Labor Union took advantage of the situation, demanded and received an advance of wages. At that time we had unfilled orders on our books, taken before the advance on iron and other material, and were not in position to pay more wages without loss to ourselves. But knowing that our men would be dissatisfied in consequence of the advance at Lewistown, we notified them that we would advance ten per cent. on 5th of December, but that we thought it unwise to do so. Hoping to get orders at prices which would justify the advance we canvassed our trade thoroughly, but were unsuccessful, and accordingly took off the ten per cent. so recently given, on the 14th December—giving our reasons for doing so. We were unwilling to make axes and carry them over to next season at the advanced prices for labor. We will say just here, that our wages before the advance were higher than the average of ninetenths of the factories in the United States and that our men were making more wages than any other class of workmen in this country. On January 2 we were interviewed by a committee representing the so-called Knights of Labor, to which order more than nine-tenths of our workmen belonged. They demanded Lewistown wages and said they would all quit work on the 5th inst., if we did not accede to their demands. At that time a member of our firm was west making every effort to secure orders at prices which would enable us to pay more, and accordingly we said to the committee that we would not pay Lewistown wages, but that we intended to make an advance as soon as we were in position to do so; that we would have seen all our trade by 12th inst., and we would then say just what we could do. We thought this course was fair and reasonable, but they refused to wait, and according to their statement, all quit work on 5th inst. Our men came to us not as individuals asking for more pay, but as a sworn body—supported, as they say by millions of of fellow laborers and ample capital, in an attitude of defiance, with demands which their experience, if not their reason, should have taught them not to make. We knew exactly with what kind of material we had to deal, and at once resolved never to employ a man who is governed by laws other than those of the United States. Accordingly, with the few men who had remained faithful to us, a number of inexperienced but promising men from all around us, and a few axe-makers from other factories, we began to reconstruct our business and to day we have over sixty men at work and they are all doing creditably, and we intend within six months to be running full force and producing 800 axes per day, if we need them. The so-called Knights of Labor claim that their order is simply protection—that this is not a strike—that they have simply quit working until better paid for their labor. The fallacy of this argument is evident from the actions of the members. Men who refused to join them were warned that when they (the Knights) were successful those who did not help them through would have no work there. A number of the strikers went to other factories, but most of them have come back again. Delegations of them are on the alert for workmen coming here to work from other factories, and in some instances they have persuaded or frightened men away. This is conspiracy against our business, but we intend to be successful regardless of what they do. It is said that we interfere with their getting work at other factories. Whatever may have been done in the past, this statement is false with respect to the present. We will cheerfully give to any of our old employes a letter to any factory in the United States, stating the qualifications of the bearer as a workman, and also that he is a member of the Labor League. It is with great regret and loss that we part with many of our old employes but it is with feeling of profit and pleasure that we part with many others who have always been a source of trouble to ourselves and their fellow laborers. We will not stand in the way of any one's success and the fact that the strikers are doing all they can to interfere with us is simply evidence of the injustice of their demands and confirmation of their own weakness.

ROBERT MANN & SONS.

—A scurrilous Hollidaysburg exchange says: "An Altoona young lady who was squeezed between two freight cars says it felt just like trying on a new pair of corsets." A Hollidaysburg young lady would have exclaimed, "Squeeze me tighter!"—*Altoona Tribune.* An æsthetic Bellefonte girl would have exclaimed, "Press me closer to thy manly bosom, dear George."

—Fourteen persons united with the M. E. Church on Sunday night and five penitents went forward to the mourners' bench.

How a Man took a Bath.

A most laughable scene took place this morning in the vicinity of the car works. Until quite recently, a heavy plank had extended across the creek separating the elevated ground from the low, marshy surface just this side, over which the employes of the car works were accustomed to take a "short cut" to the scene of their day's toil. For good and sufficient reasons the residents in that vicinity removed the plank. Two men, who evidently were not aware of the change, chanced along that way this morning. When they arrived at the place where the plank had been they gazed in amazement at the open sheet of water about a foot deep in front of them. One of them, nothing daunted, immediately plunged in and began to ford the stream. He had progressed about the entire distance across when he looked back to see if his companion was following. That person, however, was more prudent and was already on his way back, intending to cross on the bridge. The man in the water evidently had not expected this and it surprised him so much that it completely upset not only his presence of mind but also his perpendicular. When he assayed to take another step his feet flew out from under him snd he went down with a heavy splash into the water. No bred and born Baptist ever received a more thorough immersion, so far as the water is concerned, than did this individual. The cooling liquid ran in at the top of his boots, it crept up his unmentionables, it made its way under his vest and, with a musical gurgle, ran into his eyes, ears and nose. He arose as soon as he was able to perform that feat, but several seconds elapsed before he was able to collect his thoughts and remember how he came into such an unpleasant predicament. He shook himself, he turned upside down to let the water run out, he went through the various movements peculiar to a cat that has just received a sudden shower bath, and then leaping up on the bank, he pressed onward to the car works, just in time to escape the sympathizing people of that vicinity, who had witnessed the accident and issued from their houses to extend to the man their hearty sympathy and invite him in to dry.

A Little Off.

Two gentleman from the classic borough of Millheim visited town last week. On Tuesday evening they attended the revival service in the M. E. church, and when they issued therefrom one of them evidently experienced a sensation of thirst. "What building is that across the street?" inquired the thirsty individual. "The Logan House," returned his companion, who was evidently well acquainted in Bellefonte and vicinity. "The Logan House!" said the first speaker in much surprise (he had heard of Altoona's far-famed hotel); "let's go across and get a drink." He was half way across the street before his companion had time to rush after him and explain that the building in question was only the hose house of the Logan fire company. "Don't give me away," was the oft-repeated injunction to his companion during the remainder of the evening, who, however, considered the joke too good to keep.

Temporary Suspension.

The glass works, which have been in successful operation for some time past are compelled to shut down for about six weeks, beginning on Saturday. The temporary suspension is caused by some defects in the furnace and the intention is to erect a new blast furnace. A new 10-horse power engine will also be purchased for the works. Ten of the employes now engaged will be retained to do the work under contemplation and the others will go to their homes. When these improvements are completed the facilities for the manufacture of superior glass will be better than ever before.

—An interesting meeting of the Presbyterian Mite Society was held Friday evening at the residence of A. O. Furst Esq. There were a large number present not connected with the society and in order to combine pleasure with business refreshments, consisting of ice cream, cake, etc., were served during the evening. The object of these meetings is to raise funds for the purchase of a new organ. The collections last night amounted to over $12.00.

—We are informed by Mr. Tate, chairman of the water committee of council, that the only difficulty in the new boiler at the water works was in the manner of firing it. Mr. Jenkins gave the boiler a personal examination, and the fire was started under his direction, since which it has been working admirably. Mr. Tate feels quite rejoiced over the result.

—Rev. James Miller, a prominent Catholic clergymen of Philadelphia, died at that city last Thursday.

The State Agricultural College.

The principal opponents of the State College of whom we are cognizant are the residents of Lancaster county, and their opposition is jealousy because the College was not located in that county. All the agitation of the subject, appointment of legislative committees, false reports, etc., is due to the influence of Lancaster county politicians. The last number of the Lancaster *Examiner* furnishes the following information:

The sub-committee of the Legislative Committee, appointed to inquire into the management of the State Agricultural College, in Centre county, has determined on a thorough investigation. The committee, which adjourned on Wednesday to meet at Harrisburg on March 21 next, will, among other things, ascertain whether the management of the college has done anything to forfeit the right to the income arising from the sale of land scrip under the act of Congress. The committee will also visit the three experimental farms connected with the college, which have proved so expensive and so unproductive of good results, and scrupulously inquire into their management. A resolution was adopted inviting all persons who may have any grievance against the management of the college to submit it in writing to the chairman of the sub-committee, Senator Mylin, of Lancaster, before March 20, so that it may be given proper consideration.

Two Accidents.

A brakeman on the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe railroad was so unfortunate, on Monday, as to have his hand terribly mangled while coupling cars at Snow Shoe. The man—whose name was, we believe, Alfred Herkimer—placed his hand in position, and was unable to draw it away in time on account of the mitten which he wore adhering to the frosted iron.

Another accident of a similar nature occurred at Snow Show Tuesday. While Mr. William Reasner, of that place, was coupling cars one of his hands was caught and mangled in a very painful manner, his injuries being greater than those received by Mr. Herkimer.

Fell on the Ice.

Ezra Fisher, who lives a short distance above the Intersection, fell on the ice on Thursday, striking on the back of his head, and has since been suffering severely from the injuries received. He was a member of the Grand Jury, summoned to attend the present term of court, and at the time of falling was on his way from his home to take the train at the Intersection. He succeeded in reaching this place, being accompanied from the Intersection by Philip Haines another Grand Juror. Since his fall he has been in a semi-unconscious condition, and cannot remember much about his fall, or any other events which have occurred since.

—The Pennsylvania railroad company, in order to curtail the number of free passes over their road, will hereafter charge employes at the rate of one-half a cent a mile. Clerical orders will be given to pastors only, and they must be engaged in clerical business while using them. All passes will hereafter be punched and a register kept of them on a slip by the conductor.

—Some of our merchants are complaining of dull times and a lack of business. It may seem strange to them, but it doesn't to us, for we notice that in nearly all cases where a complaint of this kind is made the grumblers are men who seldom advertise. There's no use talking, gentlemen. It's printer's ink that keeps the world a-booming.

—A tramp put in the Lock Haven jail on Wednesday night and released on Thursday morning is supposed to be suffering with small-pox. From the report published in the Lock Haven *Journal* we infer that he was sent as fast as he could travel out of that city. If so, we hope he will not tramp in this direction.

—The man named Seiler, who was severely beaten some time ago by a companion named Depo, while they were coming to this place in Rush Larimer's stage coach, is said to be in a very precarious condition. On account of his inability to attend court the trial has been postponed until April term.

—The Williams Brothers, painters, have recently been doing some very beautiful work on the interior of the First National Bank. As a work of art it evinces much skill and is generally admired. The gentlemen who compose the firm are true artists.

—Oscar Wilde defines æstheticism as "the science of the beautiful;" or, in other words, the art of detecting beauty where there is naught but an absolute lack of it. Spring a Chicago girl on him and see how his old science will go to pieces.—*Clinton Republican.*

—There are nine persons now confined in the jail. They are very civil looking fellows and are in only for short terms.

The G. A. R. Encampment.

The 5:14 p.m. mail which came into this place Thursday consisted of five passenger coaches and a baggage car. The extra cars were attachtd for the purpose of transporting members of the Grand Army of the Republic from the scene of their recent State encampment at Williamsport to their homes. A few members of Gregg Post were among the number.

The encampment was more successfull than anticipated. About 800 delegates were present, besides numerous visitors who were only spectators. On Wednesdry morning a parade was made through the principal streets. The annual reports submitted by the department officers show that thirtynine new posts were organized during the past year with a net gain of 3022 members, and that the financial condition of the Order is good. John M. Vanderslice, of Philadelphia, former Adjutant General of the Department, was elected Commander. Oh Wednesday evening a Camp Fire was held. An address of welcome was delivered by J. O. Parker, Esq., and responded to by General Wagner and others.

A Young Commercial Traveler.

Mr. Louis Katzenberg, representing the large button house of H. R. Moony & Co., New York, is in town and is considered quite a remarkable person by all who see him. He is only fourteen years old and is the youngest drummer on the road. He is at the Bush House and from the way he showed his samples and took orders yesterday we feel satisfied he will succeed as well as the best drummer on the road. Youthful as he is, he possesses that peculiar characteristic of commercial travelers, a fondness for the girls. He is very bright in appearance and attentive to business.

—Rev. Mr. Maturin, in a sermon preached on Sunday night in St Clements P. E. church, Philadelphia, inveighed in the most severe terms against the terrible sin of a man marrying his deceased wife's sister. He said that if any man and woman came to him to say they were about to contract such a marriage he would refuse them the communion thereafter altogether. The custom, however is quite common. We know of one highly respectable man now living happily with his third wife, all of whom were sisters. He became so well acquainted with the admirable qualities of his first two wives that he preferred to marry again in the same family rather than search further and catch a Tartar.

—It is some time since we have referred to the water works, but a recent visit in that direction revealed the good news that everything in and about the building (excepting, of course, the boiler recently put in) is in good condition. Under the superintendance of Mr. Samuel Ryan, the engineer, the machinery is kept in first class order and has a bright, clean appearance. Since he has been engaged in that position the residents of Bellefonte have always been furnished with a regular and unlimited supply of water. He is the right man in the right place.

—A case about a "dummy" horse is said to have been the attraction at court Thursday. A "dummy" horse is one that behaves much like the famous wooden horse of which we hear so much and see so little. The horse in question was the most stupid animal of its kind ever heard of. The case attracted a large and interested audience and the proceedings provoked frequent laughter. But why make so much ado about a "dummy" horse?

—The case of Kurtz against Alexander was a very interesting one. It was brought by the plaintiff to recover for complimentary notices in the journal which he controls, which notices were not ordered by Mr. Alexander and not inserted as advertisements. It establishes the valuable principle that organs are expected to do their utmost in furthering the interests of the candidates of their party and may demand recompense therefor.

—A sow pig and her brood of little grunters narrowly escaped being slaughtered on the railroad yesterday. The porkers were rooting around under the ties, and did not notice the freight engine bearing down upon them. The yells of the brakeman, however, caused them to raise their snouts, and a stampede followed. Owners of swine should keep their stock penned up, and perhaps Isaac Haupt will hereafter.

—Sheriff Barker, of Lock Haven, attended the G. A. R. encampment at Williamsport and was the tallest man among them all. An intoxicated man became very angry at him and threatened to get a ladder and go up and hit him on the nose. He was unable, however, to obtain a ladder of sufficient length.

Personal Peculiarities.

About every second person was the victim of a fall on the ice this a. m.

Mr. D. W. Proctor is in town today. His pleasant presence is always welcome.

The shovel brigade employed around the Pennsylvania railroad station is the most effective in town.

Judge Larimer beams from behind the bench in court. In the absence of any sun outside, these interior beams are very refreshing.

Mr. Beals Sturdevant, of Avoca, Steuben Co., N. Y., is now visiting at the residence of Mr. D. M. Sturdevant on Linn street of this place.

Peculiarities of pedestrianism were exemplified in multitudinous instances this morning. Those who planted their feet firmly on the ice made the best progress.

The Hollidaysburg correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* records the presence of Miss Ella G. Green, of this county, at the residence of Farmer McCahan, near the former place.

Now that the case of Kurtz against Alexander has resulted favorable to the plaintiff, we hope our friends have a just appreciation of the enormity of the crime of not paying the printer.

Mr. D. S. Maynard, one of the publishers of the History of Centre County, and who resided in Bellefonte for several months while engaged on the work, is publishing a sprightly weekly paper at Clayton, New Jersey, called the *Enterprise.*

How to Clean Stove Mica.

The following from an exchange will prove valuable if true:

Every one who has been obliged to spend half a day several times during the winter cleaning the mica in the coal stove, usually by taking them out and washing them with soapsuds, will rejoice to know that there is no need to take them out or let the fire burn very low in order to do it successfully. Take a little vinegar and water and wash the mica carefully with a soft cloth, the acid removes all stains, and if a little pains is taken to thoroughly clean the corners and wipe them dry, the mica will look as good as new. If the stove is very hot, tie the cloth to a stick, and so escape the danger of burning your hands.

—A bell occupies a position just outside the front entrance to Alexander and Co.'s agricultural implement ware room. It was ordered, we believe, for some country school house and the sooner it finds its way to the belfry of that school house the better it will be for everybody in the vicinity of the afore-mentioned ware rooms It is in such a position that every boy passing that way can ring it. It is a good bell in regard to tone and as its deep musical sound vibrates at intervals on the desert air it reminds hearers of a funeral or some other equally solemn occasion. Not until it is performing its sacred office of calling truant boys and girls to school shall we be satisfied or shall our minds be at rest.

—The building in Lancaster in which the *Pennsylvania School Journal* was printed was burned out on Thursday of last week. The loss in plates, paper, etc., is heavy for such a publication. The February number was nearly ready for mailing. On this account some delay will take place in sending out the *Journal* and the the teachers will not receive it as early as usual.

—The meeting in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock was one of the most interesting known in the history of the organization. The attendance was also larger than it has been for a long time in the past.

—Mrs. Waltz, an aged resident of Pleasant Gap, died at that place on Friday last and was buried on Sunday. Her age was about 80 years. She was the mother of Mr. Calvin Waltz who resides at that place.

The Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Jan. 30, 1882.

Wheat, old	$1 30
" new	1 30
Rye per bushel	80
Corn, ear	75
Corn, shelled, old	75
Oats	50
Cloverseed	5 50@6 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	7 50
Flour, wholesale	7 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	9 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6 00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$
Nova Scotia ground, per ton	

Provision Market.

Corrected daily by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	10
Fresh butter per pound	30
Chickens per pound	5
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	12
Hams, sugar cured	17
Bacon	16
Lard per pound	10
Eggs per doz	25
Potatoes per bushel, new	1 20
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	35@50
Dried sweet corn per pound	10